



Naval Education and
Training Command

NAVEDTRA 72104-A
July 1996
0503-LP-482-1600

Nonresident Training
Course (NRTC)

Signalman 3 & 2

Only one answer sheet is included in the NRTC. Reproduce the required number of sheets you need or get answer sheets from your ESO or designated officer.

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0503LP4821600

Although the words “he,” “him,” and “his” are used sparingly in this manual to enhance communication, they are not intended to be gender driven nor to affront or discriminate against anyone reading this text.

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2 NOV 98

ERRATA #3
Stock Ordering No.
0503-LP-482-1603

Specific Instructions and Errata for
Nonresident Training Course

SIGNALMAN 3 & 2, NAVEDTRA 72104-A

1. No attempt has been made to issue corrections for errors in typing, punctuation, etc.
 2. To receive credit for deleted questions, show this errata to your local course administrator (ESO/scorer). The local course administrator is directed to correct the course and the answer key by indicating the question(s) deleted.
 3. Assignment book, SIGNALMAN, NAVEDTRA 72104-A.
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Make the following changes:

- a. Page 3, above question 1-26, after "TO" ADD "PROCEDURES FOR MAKING PUB CORRECTIONS."
- b. Page 6, question 1-59, in the question stem, after "... what," ADD "should you do to correct the problem?"
- c. Page 27, question 4-71, in the question stem, after "which of the," ADD "following is correct?"
- d. Page 37, question 6-25, column A. PROSIGN, DELETE the overscore to AA.
- e. Page 39, question 6-45, in alternative 2, DELETE "reception" and ADD "see if addressees have hoisted the correct signal."
- f. Page 42, question 7-2, in alternative 2, DELETE "A" on 43354A.
- g. Page 60, question 9-52, in alternative 3, CHANGE "OTC" to "SOPA."
- h. Page 61, question 9-60, in the question stem between "What" and "problem" ADD "should you do to correct this?"



0503-LP-482-1603

ERRATA #3
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Page 2

- i. Page 63, question 10-1, in the question stem, CHANGE "OTC" to "OCE."
- j. Page 65, above question 10-22, CHANGE "10-43" to "10-25."
- k. Page 67, question 10-51, column B. COMMODITY, CHANGE alternative 4 "Water" to "Feedwater."
- l. Page 82, above question 12-69, DELETE the "IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 12-69 and 12-70. . ." statement.
- m. Page 85, question 13-29, alternative 3, CHANGE "NWP 22-3" to "NWP 3-02.1."
- n. CHANGE "ACP 129" to "ACP 130" in the following items:
 - o. 1-21 p. 1-23 q. 2-47 r. 3-12
 - s. 4-68 t. 5-65 u. 6-2 v. 6-32
 - w. 6-33 x. 6-38 y. 8-6 z. 9-66

NOTE: "ACP 129" and "ACP 168" have been combined and are now published as "ACP 130."

4. Delete the following questions:

3-29	3-56	4-14	4-48
5-39	5-56	6-1	6-37
9-34	9-57	9-58	9-64
12-33			

SIGNALMAN 3 & 2

NAVEDTRA 72104-A

Prepared by the Naval Education and Training Program Management
Support Activity (NETPMSA), Pensacola, Florida

Congratulations! By enrolling in this course, you have demonstrated a desire to improve yourself and the Navy. Remember, however, this self-study course is only one part of the total Navy training program. Practical experience, schools, selected reading, and your desire to succeed are also necessary to successfully round out a fully meaningful training program. You have taken an important step in self-improvement. Keep up the good work.

HOW TO COMPLETE THIS COURSE SUCCESSFULLY

ERRATA: If an errata comes with this course, make all indicated changes or corrections before you start any assignment. Do not change or correct the associated text or assignments in any other way.

TEXTBOOK ASSIGNMENTS: The text for this course is Signalman, NAVEDTRA 12104-A. The text pages that you are to study are listed at the beginning of each assignment. Study these pages carefully before attempting to answer the questions in the course. Pay close attention to tables and illustrations because they contain information that will help you understand the text. Read the learning objectives provided at the beginning of each chapter or topic in the text and/or preceding each set of questions in the course. Learning objectives state what you should be able to do after studying the material. Answering the questions correctly helps you accomplish the objectives.

SELECTING YOUR ANSWERS: After studying the associated text, you should be ready to answer the questions in the assignment. Read each question carefully, then select the BEST answer. Be sure to select your answer from the subject matter in the text. You may refer freely to the text and seek advice and information from others on problems that may arise in the course. However, the answers must be the result of your own work and decisions. You

are prohibited from referring to or copying the answers of others and from giving answers to anyone else taking the same course. Failure to follow these rules can result in suspension from the course and disciplinary action.

ANSWER SHEETS: You must use answer sheets designed for this course (NETPMSA Form 1430/5, Stock Ordering Number 0502-LP-216-0100). Use the answer sheets provided by Educational Services Officer (ESO), or you may reproduce the one in the back of this course booklet.

SUBMITTING COMPLETED ANSWER SHEETS: As a minimum, you should complete at least one assignment per month. Failure to meet this requirement could result in disenrollment from the course. As you complete each assignment, submit the completed answer sheet to your ESO for grading. You may submit more than one answer sheet at a time.

GRADING: Your ESO will grade each answer sheet and notify you of any incorrect answers. The passing score for each assignment is 3.2. If you receive less than 3.2 on any assignment, your ESO will list the questions you answered incorrectly and give you an answer sheet marked "RESUBMIT." You must redo the assignment and complete the RESUBMIT answer sheet. The maximum score you can receive for a resubmitted assignment is 3.2.

COURSE COMPLETION: After you have submitted all the answer sheets and have earned at least 3.2 on each assignment, your command should give you credit for this course by making the appropriate entry in your service record.

NAVAL RESERVE RETIREMENT CREDIT: If you are a member of the Naval Reserve, you will receive retirement points if you are authorized to receive them under current directives governing retirement of Naval Reserve personnel. For Naval Reserve retirement, this course is evaluated at 21 points. Those points will be credited as follows: 12 points for the satisfactory completion of assignments 1 through 8, and 9 points for the satisfactory completion of assignments 9 through 13. (Refer to BUPERSINST 1001.39 for more information about retirement points.)

STUDENT QUESTIONS: If you have questions concerning the administration of this course, consult your ESO. If you have questions on course content, you may contact NETPMSA at:

DSN: 922-1815

Commercial: (904) 452-1815

FAX: 922-1819

INTERNET:

netpmsa.n312@netpmsa.cnet.navy.mil

COURSE OBJECTIVES: In completing this nonresident training course, you will demonstrate a knowledge of the subject matter by correctly answering questions on the following subjects: visual communications; signal equipment; messages, allied communication procedures; allied flaghoist procedures; international signaling; convoy communications; watchstanding duties; honors and ceremonies; security; amphibious duties; aircraft and ship identification.

Naval courses may include several types of questions--multiple-choice, true-false, matching, etc. The questions are not grouped by type but by subject matter. They are presented in the same general sequence as the textbook material upon which they are based. This presentation is designed to preserve continuity of thought, permitting step-by-step development of ideas. Not all courses use all of the types of questions available. You can readily identify the type of each question, and the action required, by reviewing of the samples given below.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Each question contains several alternative answers, one of which is the best answer to the question. Select the best alternative, and blacken the appropriate box on the answer sheet.

SAMPLE

- s-1. The first U.S. Navy nuclear-powered vessel was what type of ship?
- 1. Carrier
 - 2. Submarine
 - 3. Destroyer
 - 4. Cruiser

Indicate in this way on your answer sheet:

	1	2	3	4
	T	F		
s-1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _ _ _

TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Mark each statement true or false as indicated below. If any part of the statement is false, the entire statement is false. Make your decision, and blacken the appropriate box on the answer sheet.

SAMPLE

- s-2. Shock will never be serious enough to cause death.
- 1. True
 - 2. False

Indicate in this way on your answer sheet:

	1	2	3	4
	T	F		
s-2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _ _ _

MATCHING QUESTIONS

Each set of questions consists of two columns, each listing words, phrases or sentences. Your task is to select the item in column B which is the best match for the item in column A. Items in column B may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Specific instructions are given with each set of questions. Select the numbers identifying the answers and blacken the appropriate boxes on your answer sheet.

SAMPLE

In answering questions s-3 through s-6, SELECT from column B the department where the shipboard officer in column A functions. Responses may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

A. OFFICER

B. DEPARTMENT

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| s-3. Damage Control Assistant | 1. Operations Department |
| s-4. CIC Officer | 2. Engineering Department |
| s-5. Disbursing Officer | 3. Supply Department |
| s-6. Communications Officer | 4. Navigation Department |

Indicate in this way on your answer sheet:

	1	2	3	4
	T	F		
s-3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _ _ _
s-4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _ _ _
s-5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _ _ _
s-6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _ _ _

- 1-11. Of the 26 letters of the phonetic alphabet, a total of how many have a word equivalent?
1. 20
 2. 25
 3. 26
 4. 17
- 1-12. The phonetic alphabet is used in naval communications for which of the following reasons?
1. To improve the sound
 2. To avoid mistaking letters that sound alike
 3. To translate messages with foreign navies
 4. To help Signalmen remember the alphabet
- 1-13. As a spotting Signalman, how do you call out the time for a signal that directs your ship to communicate by flaghoist, starting at 1830?
1. WUN AIT TREE OH
 2. WUN AIT THIRTY
 3. WUN AIT TREE ZERO
 4. EIGHTEEN THIRTY
- 1-14. Why should you insert a bar through the letter **Z** when recording a message?
1. So the letter cannot be mistaken for the digit 2
 2. So the letter cannot be mistaken for a lowercase letter
 3. So the letter looks better
 4. So the letter cannot be mistaken for the flash precedence sign
- 1-15. The horizontal bar beneath the digit 1 is placed there to distinguish it from the letter I.
1. True
 2. False
- 1-16. When you are forming letters and numerals, which of the following combinations can NOT be written with a straight line?
1. G, D, Q, 7
 2. R, J, P, 3
 3. C, O, S, 6
 4. A, F, U, 5
- 1-17. Of the following tasks, which one is NOT required to become a signal bridge spotter?
1. Reading flaghoist
 2. Knowing flaghoist terminology
 3. Recognizing all flags
 4. Determining the meaning of the signal
- 1-18. When communicating by Morse code, you should use what method of visual communications?
1. Semaphore
 2. Flaghoist
 3. Flashing light
 4. Panel signaling
- 1-19. For what reason is semaphore better adapted for long messages?
1. It is less tiresome
 2. It is faster
 3. It is more reliable
 4. It is more secure
- 1-20. What series of publications is known as the communications instructions group?
1. JANAP/ACP 100 through 112
 2. JANAP/ACP 113 through 119
 3. JANAP/ACP 121 through 134
 4. JANAP/ACP 136 through 150
- 1-21. Visual communications procedures are found in what publication?
1. ACP 112
 2. ACP 125
 3. ACP 129
 4. ACP 131
- 1-22. What is the classification of the Allied Maritime Tactical Signal and Maneuvering book?
1. CONFIDENTIAL
 2. SECRET
 3. NATO RESTRICTED
 4. FOUO

ASSIGNMENT 1

Textbook Assignment: "Introduction to Visual Communications" and "Signal Equipment," chapters 1 and 2, pages 1-1 through 2-8.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1-1. The communications organization aboard ship is under the control of what officer?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Communications officer2. Commanding officer3. Signal officer4. Flag officer <p>1-2. The Signalmans PQS booklet contains the fundamentals, systems, and watchstations recognized by CNET as the minimum qualification for whom?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Signalmans supervisor2. Signal officer3. Communications officer4. Signalmans striker <p>1-3. The planning, organization, and training that goes into the makeup of a signal gang is designed for what reason?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To assist the Signalmans in knowing his/her duties2. To assign responsibilities3. To perfect the Signalmans ability to transmit and receive messages vital to the operation of the ship4. To perfect the Signalmans ability to operate the ship during a communications exercise <p>1-4. Aboard some ships, your duties may include navigation in addition to your visual signaling duties.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. True2. False <p>1-5. Aboard ship, all visual signals are made from what area?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The flag bridge2. The navigation bridge3. The signal bridge4. The flying bridge | <p>1-6. What is the main consideration in the location of signal bridges?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Manpower availability2. Space availability3. Ship superstructure4. Ship to horizon visibility <p>1-7. During daylight, what method of communication do force commanders usually use to maneuver their formations?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Radio2. Semaphore3. Flashing light4. Flaghoist <p>1-8. As a Signalmans, you should become familiar with which of the following spaces?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Signaling spaces2. Departmental spaces3. Engineering spaces4. All of the above <p>1-9. What spaces aboard ship should be the cleanest and most orderly?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The spaces in which you work2. The spaces in engineering3. The spaces in navigation4. The spaces in deck division <p>1-10. After joining the signal gang, what will probably be your first duty?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Transmitting visual messages2. Receiving visual messages3. Recording visual messages4. Logging visual messages |
|--|--|

1-23. What publication contains information on all matters concerning flags and pennants?

1. ACP 121
2. ACP 129
3. NTP 4
4. NTP 13

1-24. Information pertaining to operating signals is found in what publication?

1. ACP 121
2. ACP 131
3. NTP 3
4. PUB 102

1-25. Information pertaining to joint voice call signs is found in what publication?

1. JANAP 119
2. NTP 3
3. NTP 4
4. ACP 113

QUESTIONS 1-26 THROUGH 1-28 PERTAIN TO

1-26. What action must be taken immediately after new pages have been inserted in a publication?

1. Check all pages
2. Return it to the publications custodian
3. Turn it in to the leading Signalman
4. Lock it in a secure container

1-27. When you are entering pen and ink corrections what color ink should NEVER be used?

1. Black
2. Red
3. Blue
4. Green

1-28. When you have a cutout correction for a publication, what should you do with the superseded portion?

1. Destroy it
2. Delete it with pen and ink
3. Turn it in to the commanding officer
4. Turn it in to the leading Signalman

1-29. What type of communication is used to submit recommended changes to NTPs?

1. A letter
2. A newsgram
3. A feedback report (FBR)
4. A memo

1-30. Where is the signal and anchor light supply and control panel located?

1. On the signal bridge
2. In the signal shelter
3. In the navigation office
4. In the pilothouse

1-31. The not-under-command lights are fitted with a crank handle to facilitate pulsating for what reason?

1. Restricted movement
2. Man overboard
3. UNREP lights
4. Navigation lights

1-32. Before standing your first watch aboard a ship, you should explore the signal bridge and conning station for what purpose?

1. To practice semaphore signaling
2. To determine the location of signal equipment switch panels
3. To ascertain the location of the flag bag
4. To prepare yourself for receiving flashing light messages

1-33. Which of the following signal gear is used in the directional method of visual communication?

1. Flaghoist
2. Yardarm blinkers
3. Semaphore
4. Signal searchlight

QUESTIONS 1-34 THROUGH 1-45 PERTAIN TO
THE 12-INCH INCANDESCENT SEARCHLIGHT.

- 1-34. What part of the searchlight assembly is designed to allow the light to be swung in an arc?
1. The housing drum
 2. The lamp-supporting yoke
 3. The brace between the mounting bracket and the yoke
 4. The extension between the drum and the locking clamp
- 1-35. What size watt lamp is used in the 12-inch incandescent searchlight?
1. 500
 2. 1,000
 3. 1,500
 4. 2,000
- 1-36. The trunnion bearings permit what action?
1. Removal of the drum from the yoke
 2. Movement of the drum in train
 3. Adjustment of the light so it can be elevated or depressed
 4. Adjustment of the drum in bearing
- 1-37. At night, how should you train your searchlight on the receiver?
1. Directly on the receiver
 2. Slightly under or above the receiver
 3. To the left of the receiver
 4. To the right of the receiver
- 1-38. How are the signaling shutters protected from damage?
1. By using a smooth, easy motion
 2. By slowly releasing the shutters
 3. By two leather bumpers
 4. By the hinge arrangement of the shutters
- 1-39. When not in use, the searchlight should be locked in what position?
1. Fore and aft
 2. Face up
 3. Face down
 4. Inboard
- 1-40. What type of maintenance is performed on the searchlight when the ship is going through an overhaul?
1. Start-up maintenance
 2. Weekly maintenance
 3. Quarterly maintenance
 4. Lay-up maintenance
- 1-41. How often should the electrical leads of searchlights be checked?
1. Daily
 2. Weekly
 3. Monthly
 4. Yearly
- 1-42. For what reason is the searchlight operated a few minutes after lubrication with the glass door and cover removed?
1. To reduce clouding of the reflectors
 2. To allow the lubricant to evaporate
 3. To make sure the searchlight is working properly
 4. To make sure no one uses the searchlight too soon after lubrication
- 1-43. For what reason should the two shutter stop screws be adjusted at regular intervals?
1. To take up wear in the leather bumpers
 2. To prevent bending of the shutters
 3. To keep the shutters open
 4. To keep the shutters closed
- 1-44. At least how often should the reflector be cleaned?
1. As required by your leading Signalman
 2. As required by the communications officer
 3. Monthly
 4. Quarterly and/or when needed
- 1-45. Who normally replaces the lamp and focuses the searchlight?
1. The Signalman
 2. The Opticalman
 3. The IC Electrician
 4. The Electrician's Mate

QUESTIONS 1-46 THROUGH 1-59 PERTAIN TO
THE 12-INCH MERCURY-XENON AND MODIFIED
MERCURY-XENON ARC SEARCHLIGHTS.

- 1-46. When the main arc is established, the voltage of the primary transformer drops to a minimum of how many volts?
1. 45
 2. 55
 3. 65
 4. 75
- 1-47. What is the purpose of five resistors connected in parallel?
1. To limit the current at starting and during operations
 2. To keep the searchlight operational
 3. To keep the light level
 4. To shut the light off if the voltage is too high
- 1-48. The increase in light intensity greatly increases which of the following conditions?
1. Brilliance
 2. Range
 3. Voltage
 4. Radiation
- 1-49. After the mercury-xenon lamp arcs, you must return the starter switch to the START position to make sure that the required starting current does NOT cause what damage to occur to the light?
1. Decreased intensity
 2. Arc too soon
 3. Electrical components malfunction
 4. Explosion
- 1-50. Approximately how long does it take the lamp to reach maximum brilliance?
1. 2 to 3 min
 2. 3 to 4 min
 3. 4 to 5 min
 4. 5 to 6 min
- 1-51. Because the life of the lamp is reduced considerably at extreme angles, the light should NOT be depressed or elevated more than how many degrees for extended periods of time?
1. 5°
 2. 10°
 3. 20°
 4. 30°
- 1-52. When lighting off the lamp, when should you release the start switch?
1. When maximum brilliance is reached
 2. When you have finished communicating
 3. When approximately 5 minutes has elapsed
 4. When the lamp arcs
- 1-53. What may result if oil or grease comes in contact with the lamp?
1. The brilliance will decrease
 2. The brilliance of the lamp will increase
 3. The quartz lamp shell may explode
 4. The glass lamp may crack
- 1-54. What agent is the best to use to clean a soiled lamp?
1. Soap and water
 2. Polish
 3. Light oil
 4. Alcohol or other grease-free solvent
- 1-55. Which of the following maintenance procedures requires the use of gloves and a face shield?
1. Replacing the lamp
 2. Adjusting the beam
 3. Lubricating the shutters
 4. Operating the searchlight
- 1-56. What happens to a mercury-xenon lamp that has reached the end of its usefulness?
1. It is turned in to the nearest naval installation
 2. It is smashed beyond recognition
 3. It is turned over to the mercury-control officer
 4. It is incinerated

- 1-57. When you are installing a new mercury-xenon lamp, the longer of the two leads should be pointing in what direction?
1. Right
 2. Left
 3. Up
 4. Down
- 1-58. If the light beam is aimed too high or too low, what screw should you adjust to correct the problem?
1. The vertical adjustment
 2. The horizontal adjustment
 3. The focusing adjustment
 4. The beam adjustment
- 1-59. When the light beam is off-centered, what
1. Center the transverse sliding plate
 2. Manipulate the focusing handle
 3. Apply even pressure to the horizontal screws
 4. Center the lamp
- 1-60. The multipurpose signal light needs a total of how many batteries to operate?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 1-61. What is the effective range, in yards, of the multipurpose signal light?
1. 1,000
 2. 2,000
 3. 3,000
 4. 4,000
- 1-62. The multipurpose light is designed to send a total of how many words per minute?
1. 10
 2. 12
 3. 14
 4. 16
- 1-63. Yardarm blinkers are what point white lights?
1. 12
 2. 22
 3. 32
 4. 35
- 1-64. A flashing-light message sent simultaneously to all ships in company probably would be transmitted by what means?
1. A 24-inch searchlight
 2. A 12-inch searchlight
 3. A multipurpose searchlight
 4. Yardarm blinkers
- 1-65. What signaling equipment requires a special receiving device?
1. Xenon
 2. Infrared
 3. Incandescent
 4. Multipurpose
- 1-66. In what frequency range (of the electromagnetic spectrum) is the AN/SAT 2 designed to transmit signals?
1. 0.75 to 1.2 microns
 2. 0.80 to 1.5 microns
 3. 0.85 to 1.2 microns
 4. 0.90 to 1.2 microns
- 1-67. The AN/SAT 2 beacons are designed so they can NOT be detected past a threshold distance of how many yards?
1. 100
 2. 200
 3. 300
 4. 400
- 1-68. What watt bulb is housed in the AN/SAT 2 dome-shaped homogeneous tempered glass filter?
1. 100
 2. 200
 3. 300
 4. 400

- 1-69. When you are using the AN/SAT 2, what device permits steady operation of the beacons?
1. The hold-down lever
 2. The locating pins
 3. The hold operation switch
 4. The capacitor
- 1-70. What attachment is necessary to convert a 12-inch searchlight for the signaling of directional infrared?
1. A hood containing a special filter lens
 2. An incandescent lamp
 3. An image converter tube
 4. A battery power pack
- 1-71. What system provides U.S. Navy ships with the capability for detecting and identifying chemical warfare agents?
1. AN/KAS-1
 2. AN/SAR-7
 3. Mk 37
 4. Mk 36
- 1-72. The AN/KAS-1 is designed to specifically detect what chemical warfare agent?
1. Blood
 2. Blister
 3. Nerve
 4. Choking
- 1-73. In what background area is chemical warfare detection least effective?
1. The sky
 2. The water
 3. On land
 4. In darkness
- 1-74. The detection of personnel on the water surface can be determined by the chemical warfare directional detector.
1. True
 2. False
- 1-75. Which of the following is NOT provided with the AN/KAS-1 sensor kit?
1. Power conversion unit
 2. Pivot mount
 3. Carriage assembly
 4. Maintenance kit

ASSIGNMENT 2

Textbook Assignment: "Signalman Equipment," chapter 2 (continued), pages 2-8 through 2-28.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>2-1. The filter wheel switch allows the operator to rotate the wheel a total of how many positions in the optical chain?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. One2. Two3. Three4. Four <p>2-2. What is the power source of the power conversion unit?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 115-Vac 60 Hz2. 120 volts3. A D-cell battery4. A nickel-cadmium battery <p>2-3. What part of the chemical warfare directional detector consists of an electronics tray contained in a watertight protective housing?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The sensor unit2. The pivot mount3. The power conversion unit4. The maintenance kit <p>2-4. The chemical warfare directional detector should be purged once every how many days?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 102. 203. 304. 40 <p>2-5. When the chemical warfare directional detector is installed, a total of how many locations should be established for each detector?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. One2. Two3. Three4. Four | <p>2-6. The eyepiece magnification of the ship's binoculars is what power?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 10X2. 16X3. 20X4. 32X <p>2-7. The ship's binoculars focusing knob enables the diopter scale to be increased in what increments?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 1/102. 1/53. 1/34. 1/2 <p>2-8. What device(s) is/are used to evacuate and recharge the binoculars assembly with dry nitrogen?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The inlet and outlet valves2. The increase-density control3. The carriage assembly4. The binoculars assembly level <p>2-9. What assembly is used to mount the ship's binoculars to the deck?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The binoculars assembly2. The carriage assembly3. The elevation handle assembly4. The pedestal assembly <p>2-10. Ship's binoculars should be inspected at least how often to make sure they are in good working order?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Daily2. Weekly3. Monthly4. Yearly |
|--|--|

- 2-11. What is the most commonly used optical equipment?
1. The ship's binoculars
 2. The long glass
 3. The 7x50 binoculars
 4. The OOD's spyglass
- 2-12. What is the best optical equipment to use when tracking a fast-moving target?
1. The long glass
 2. The ship's telescope
 3. The ship's binoculars
 4. The 7x50 binoculars
- 2-13. What is the first step in focusing a pair of binoculars?
1. Set the left eyepiece on zero and the right eyepiece on 4
 2. Set both eyepieces on zero
 3. Set both eyepieces on 1
 4. Set both eyepieces on 4
- 2-14. What adjustment method is used to obtain the proper focus of the binoculars?
1. Keep both eyes open while adjusting one eyepiece with both lenses uncovered
 2. Keep both eyes open while adjusting one eyepiece at a time with the opposite lens covered
 3. Adjust both eyepieces at the same time
 4. Adjust one eyepiece at a time while keeping the other eye closed
- 2-15. Assume that your focus setting for day use of the binoculars is 3 for the left eye and 4 for the right eye. With the same binoculars, what should be your night focus setting?
1. 3 left and 3 right
 2. 2 left and 3 right
 3. 1 left and 2 right
 4. 4 left and 4 right
- 2-16. Which of the following items should you use to clean the glass of optical equipment?
1. Cheesecloth
 2. Lens paper
 3. A soft cloth moistened with alcohol
 4. A soft cloth moistened with any grease-free solvent
- 2-17. Repeated cleaning of a lens, no matter how careful you are, eventually damages the lens.
1. True
 2. False
- 2-18. The optics used in night vision devices are of what type?
1. Magnetic
 2. Prismatic
 3. Fluorescent
 4. Electronic
- 2-19. Which of the following is NOT a function of night vision devices?
1. To observe friendly forces
 2. To detect enemy movement
 3. To scan an area accurately
 4. To detect nerve agents
- 2-20. A total of how many glass elements are contained in the eyepiece assembly of the Mk 37?
1. Five
 2. Six
 3. Seven
 4. Eight
- 2-21. What part of the eyepiece assembly of the Mk 37 night vision sight allows the operator to use both eyes?
1. The monocular lens
 2. The rubber eyeshield
 3. The binoculars eyepiece lens
 4. The 8.6X lens

- 2-22. What is the shelf life of the BA 1100/U 6.8-volt disposable mercury battery supplied with the Mk 37 night vision sight?
1. 1 yr
 2. 2 yr
 3. 3 yr
 4. 4 yr
- 2-23. The AN/PVS-8 uses a mounting system common to what piece of equipment?
1. ANKAS-1
 2. AN/PVS-11
 3. Ship's binoculars
 4. Mk 37
- 2-24. Power for the AN/PVS-8 is provided by what source?
1. 115-Vac 60 Hz
 2. Two 1.5V D-cell batteries
 3. Two 1.5V AA batteries
 4. One 6V battery
- 2-25. When you are using night vision goggles, illumination for close-up work when ambient light is low is provided by what means?
1. Infrared light source
 2. Light emitting surfaces
 3. Fluorescent light
 4. A flashlight
- 2-26. What is the weight, in ounces, of night vision goggles?
1. 10
 2. 22
 3. 26
 4. 32
- 2-27. What is the adjustable range of the eyepiece of night vision goggles?
1. 1 to -6
 2. 2 to -6
 3. 3 to -6
 4. 4 to -6
- 2-28. What part of night vision goggles allows for the binoculars assembly to be moved within the frame for eye relief and comfort?
1. The objective lens
 2. The clamp lever
 3. The monocular assembly
 4. The eye relief adjustment
- 2-29. What operating phase of the night vision goggles includes releasing the air pressure, releasing the latches, ensuring that the rotary switch is in the OFF position, and inserting the battery?
1. The test operating phase
 2. The post operation phase
 3. The preoperation phase
 4. The beginning phase
- 2-30. What operating phase of night vision goggles includes positioning the rotary switch to the ON position, loosening the lever clamp, adjusting the goggles for proper spacing, and adjusting the diopter ring?
1. The beginning phase
 2. The pretest phase
 3. The test operating phase
 4. The post operating phase
- 2-31. What should be done when any part of night vision goggles, other than the parts authorized for replacement, become defective or missing?
1. Replacement goggles should be requisitioned
 2. They should be turned in to the commanding officer
 3. Scheduled maintenance should be done
 4. The missing or defective part should be ordered
- 2-32. Night vision sights can NOT be harmed during nighttime operations if they are pointed at a bright light for extended periods of time.
1. True
 2. False

2-33. What magnification lenses are provided with the AN/PVS-11?

1. 1X and 3X
2. 3X and 5X
3. 3.5X and 6X
4. 10X and 20X

2-34. The AN/PVS-11 is provided with an IR source for what purpose?

1. Signaling
2. Close-up viewing
3. To allow training of other NVGs
4. Navigation

2-35. What is the maximum range of the IR source for the AN/PVS-11?

1. 15 meters
2. 25 meters
3. 35 meters
4. 45 meters

QUESTIONS 2-36 THROUGH 2-47 PERTAIN TO FLAG USAGE.

2-36. On board ships, flags should NOT be used for which of the following purposes?

1. To identify the nationalities
2. To send messages and signals
3. To indicate the seniority of an officer or civil official
4. To make unofficial communication

2-37. When you are considering the cost of flags and pennants, the lowest priced bunting is made of what material?

1. Wool
2. Cotton
3. Nylon
4. Acrylic

2-38. The flags and pennants that are constantly used aboard ship are usually made of what material?

1. Wool and nylon
2. Cotton and nylon
3. Wool and cotton
4. Cotton and acrylic

2-39. What material is used in the making of a complicated design of a flag?

1. Rayon
2. Cotton
3. Nylon
4. Wool

2-40. What part of a flag is the horizontal length?

1. The fly
2. The hoist
3. The tabling
4. The snap hook

2-41. The reinforced border of light duck material, stitched to the edge of the flag at the hoist, is what part of the flag?

1. The fly
2. The hoist
3. The tabling
4. The snap hook

2-42. What part of the flag extends several inches below the tabling?

1. The fly
2. The hoist
3. The tail line
4. The snap hook

2-43. What weather condition causes rapid deterioration of flags?

1. Dry and calm
2. Dry and windy
3. Moist and calm
4. Moist and windy

2-44. Which of the following solutions should be used to launder soiled flags?

1. Mild soap and warm water
2. Mild soap and cold water
3. Mild soap and hot water
4. Warm water only

- 2-45. What procedure should you use to dry wet flags?
1. Hoist the flags on signal halyards
 2. Hang the flags over the signal bridge life rails
 3. Hang the flags from the dress ship lines
 4. Dry them in the ship's laundry
- 2-46. What type of bunting material should you use to repair a cotton flag?
1. Wool
 2. Nylon
 3. Cotton
 4. Acrylic
- 2-47. What publication should you use to find the correct dimensions for flags and pennants?
1. ACP 129
 2. ATP 1, Vol. II
 3. NTP 4
 4. NTP 13
- 2-48. Why has nylon line replaced cotton line for signal halyards?
1. Nylon line costs less
 2. Stack temperature and gases cause rapid deterioration of cotton
 3. Cotton line is hard to get
 4. Cotton line shrinks greatly when wet
- 2-49. How are halyard blocks attached to yardarms?
1. Clamped to a U-bolt
 2. Sister hooked to a U-bolt
 3. Turn buckled to a U-bolt
 4. Spliced to a U-bolt
- 2-50. What is the correct procedure for reeving halyards through a signal halyard block?
1. Aft to forward
 2. Forward to aft
 3. Inboard to outboard
 4. Outboard to inboard
- 2-51. How are rings and snaps attached to halyards?
1. By using a square knot
 2. By using a bucket bend
 3. By using a halyard short splice
 4. By using a halyard eye splice
- 2-52. How should signal halyards be secured?
1. Eased off if the weather is fair; taut if the weather is wet
 2. Taut if the weather is fair; eased off if the weather is wet
 3. Eased off no matter the weather condition
 4. Taut no matter the weather condition
- 2-53. When you splice double-braided line, where should the end of the line be worked into?
1. The center of the line
 2. Near the end of the line
 3. Near the beginning of the line
 4. It is not worked into the line
- 2-54. What special tool is used for splicing if the line circumference is larger than 3 inches?
1. Fid and pusher
 2. Wire fid
 3. Wooden fid
 4. Marlin spike
- 2-55. What percent of an average new line strength will be retained when you splice an eye splice into new double-braided line?
1. 60%
 2. 70%
 3. 80%
 4. 90%
- 2-56. The wire fid for splicing double-braided line is two times as long as the tubular fid.
1. True
 2. False

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-57 THROUGH 2-59, REFER TO FIGURES 2-23 AND 2-24 IN YOUR TEXT.

- 2-57. How many consecutive pairs of cover strands are counted off between point R and T?
1. Five
 2. Six
 3. Seven
 4. Eight
- 2-58. When you tuck the cover tail into the core, the cover tail should be pulled through the core until mark R reaches what point?
1. Mark 1
 2. Mark 2
 3. Mark 3
 4. Point T
- 2-59. What procedure should be followed if bunching occurs at the crossover?
1. Milk the cover towards the eye after untying the slipknot
 2. Milk the cover towards point X
 3. Pull the tail of the core
 4. Widen the opening in the crossover
- 2-60. What is the advantage of stitch-locking the splice prior to whipping?
1. It prevents no-load opening
 2. It prevents further shrinkage
 3. It prevents line breakage
 4. It prevents line tension
- 2-61. What should be the size of the lock-stitch twine if you are stitching a 1-inch rope?
1. Larger than the individual strands
 2. Smaller than the individual strands
 3. Same size as the individual strands
 4. Does not matter
- 2-62. What are the number of tucks needed to complete an ordinary eye splice?
1. Original round, plus three
 2. Original round, plus four
 3. Original round, plus five
 4. Original round, plus six
- 2-63. When you are eye splicing larger lines, at what time should you whip the ends of the strands?
1. After the original round
 2. In the middle of splicing
 3. Before starting the splice
 4. After completing the splice
- 2-64. What strand should always be tucked first when you make an eye splice?
1. Left
 2. Right
 3. Middle
 4. End
- 2-65. What individual should you get permission from before going aloft in-port?
1. The CO
 2. The XO
 3. The OOD
 4. The POOW
- 2-66. What manual contains general precautions and instructions for going aloft?
1. OPNAVINST 5100.19
 2. OPNAVINST 5510.1
 3. OPNAVINST 3120.32
 4. OPNAVINST 4790.4
- 2-67. What is the purpose of the 3-M systems?
1. To eliminate all equipment failures
 2. To update information on maintenance requirement cards
 3. To increase the operational readiness of fleet units
 4. To provide guidelines for each ship to implement its own maintenance procedures
- 2-68. What manual is the basic source of information on the 3-M systems?
1. OPNAVINST 3120.32
 2. OPNAVINST 4790.4
 3. OPNAVINST 5100.1
 4. OPNAVINST 5110.1

2-69. The *Hazardous Material Users Guide* was written to avoid the need for which of the following?

1. Technical jargon
2. Chemical symbols
3. Coded information
4. All of the above

2-70. The *Hazardous Materials Users Guide* covers how many hazardous material groups?

1. 10
2. 20
3. 30
4. 40

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-71 THROUGH 2-74, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE SECTION OF THE *HAZARDOUS MATERIALS USERS GUIDE* THAT CONTAINS THE INFORMATION IN COLUMN A.

	<u>A. ELEMENT</u>	<u>B. COMPONENT</u>
2-71.	Overexposure	1. Control measures
2-72.	Storage	2. Safety precautions
2-73.	Protective equipment	3. Health hazards
2-74.	Usage of HAZMAT	4. Disposal guidelines

2-75. Which of the following is NOT a content of a MSDS?

1. Material composition
2. Chemical characteristics
3. Purchasing information
4. Safety precautions

ASSIGNMENT 3

Textbook Assignment: "Messages," chapter 3, pages 3-1 through 3-10.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>3-1. What term denotes the command by whose authority a message is sent?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The drafter2. The releasing officer3. The originator4. The OOD <p>3-2. Who composes a message for release by the originator?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The drafter2. The releasing officer3. The CDO4. The OOD <p>3-3. Who authorizes the transmission of a message for, and in the name of, the originator?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The drafter2. The releasing officer3. The CDO4. The OOD <p>3-4. What type of message is destined for only one addressee?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A single-address message2. A multiple-address message3. A book message4. A general message <p>3-5. When the originator believes it is necessary for the addressees to know the other addressees, what type of message is sent?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A single-address message2. A multiple-address message3. A book message4. A general message | <p>3-6. When the originator believes it is unnecessary for the addressees to know the other addressees, what type of message is sent?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A single-address message2. A multiple-address message3. A book message4. A general message <p>3-7. What type of message has a wide, standard distribution?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A single-address message2. A multiple-address message3. A book message4. A general message <p>3-8. All messages of a given general message title are numbered in what way?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. By date-time group2. Serially3. Consecutively4. Letter-number combinations <p>3-9. What type of address is used when the originator desires to exclude an addressee?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Action address2. Exempt address3. Information address4. Single address <p>3-10. What phrase does the word <i>prosign</i> indicate?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Procedure signal2. Procedure signature3. Procedure significance4. Procedure sign |
|---|--|

3-11. What does an overscore over a prosign indicate?

1. The prosign is to be sent as separate characters
2. The prosign is to be sent as a single character
3. The prosign should not be sent until verified by the watch supervisor
4. The prosign can only be used in directional flashing light

3-12. The procedures for the use of prosigns are contained in what publication?

1. ACP 129
2. ATP 1, Vol. II
3. ATP 2, Vol. II
4. NTP 4

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-13 THROUGH 3-16, REFER TO FIGURE 3-1 IN THE TEXT. SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE MEANING OF THE PROSIGN LISTED IN COLUMN A.

<u>A. PROSIGN</u>	<u>B. MEANING</u>
3-13. AA	1. ALL AFTER
3-14. F	2. FROM
3-15. DE	3. GROUP COUNT
3-16. GR	4. DO NOT ANSWER

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-17 AND 3-18, REFER TO FIGURE 3-2 IN YOUR TEXT.

3-17. A total of how many prosigns are contained in the heading?

1. Seven
2. Eight
3. Nine
4. Ten

3-18. How many prosigns are shown after the text?

1. Five
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

3-19. Disregarding flaghoist signals, what are the three parts of a naval message?

1. Preamble, address, and text
2. Precedence, text, and ending
3. Address, text, and ending
4. Heading, text, and ending

3-20. What lines are the nonchangeable elements of the basic message format?

1. 1 through 3
2. 5 through 13
3. 14 through 16
4. 16 through 18

3-21. All format lines must appear in every message sent by a command.

1. True
2. False

3-22. What is the most complex part of a naval message?

1. The heading
2. The text
3. The ending
4. The ending procedure

3-23. In what three forms may a message be prepared for transmission?

1. Plaindress, codress, address
2. Codress, full address, abbreviated codress
3. Plaindress, address, shortdress
4. Plaindress, abbreviated plaindress, codress

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-24 THROUGH 3-27, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE COMPONENT IN THE NAVY MESSAGE FORMAT THAT INCLUDES THE ELEMENT IN COLUMN A.

<u>A. ELEMENT</u>	<u>B. COMPONENT</u>
3-24. Originator	1. Procedure
3-25. Message instructions	2. Preamble
3-26. Group count	3. Address
3-27. Call	4. Prefix
<hr/>	
3-28. How many components are included in the heading of a naval message?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One 2. Two 3. Three 4. Four
3-29. What two elements must be used in the procedure component in visual communication?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The call and transmission instructions 2. The call and handling instructions 3. The call and transmission identification 4. The handling and transmission instructions
3-30. Which of the following groups of prosigns may be included as part of the transmission instructions?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. F, XMT, DE, GR 2. T, G, F, L 3. T, G, F, DE 4. T, F, L, DE

NACK DE NRDL-L-P-101930Z OCT 96-FM NOPS
 -TO NACK-INFO NABC NOPE GR7
 BT UNCLAS BE PREPARED COMMENCE
 FUELING FIRST LIGHT BT

Figure 3A.—Visual admin message.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-31 AND 3-32, REFER TO FIGURE 3A.

- 3-31. What does the entire call element consist of?
1. NACK DE NRDL
 2. NACK DE NRDL-L
 3. NACK DE NRDL-P
 4. NACK DE NRDL-L-P
- 3-32. What is the call sign of the station being called?
1. NACK
 2. NRDL
 3. NOPS
 4. NABC
- 3-33. You visually send the following signal: NADG DE NRWL-T-P 102210Z OCT 96-FM NHCS-TO NADG-INFO NCFC NYES GR9 BT. What transmission instructions have you given NADG?
1. Repeat the message back
 2. Transmit the text only to all addressees in the address component
 3. Transmit the message to addressees in the address component
 4. Do not answer
- 3-34. What prosign should you include in the heading of a message the commanding officer wants repeated back?
1. F
 2. G
 3. L
 4. T

- 3-35. What prosign should be used when it is required that the station called report back when a message has been relayed?
1. F
 2. G
 3. L
 4. T
- 3-36. Which of the following information is NOT contained in the preamble of a naval message?
1. Operating signals
 2. Precedence
 3. Date-time group
 4. Originator's sign
- 3-37. Of the following sets of information, which one is in the proper sequence, as it would appear in a transmission?
1. Precedence, DTG, operating signal ZUI
 2. Precedence, operating signal ZUI, DTG
 3. DTG, precedence, operating signal ZUI
 4. Operating signal ZUI, precedence, DTG
- 3-38. What is the purpose of a precedence assigned to a message?
1. To state the relevance of the message contents
 2. To state the necessary speed of delivery
 3. To state the need for a reply
 4. To state the need to relay the message
- 3-39. What is the time requirement for the delivery of an immediate message?
1. 10 minutes
 2. 20 minutes
 3. 30 minutes
 4. 40 minutes
- 3-40. What is the time requirement for the delivery of a flash message?
1. As fast as humanly possible, with an objective of less than 10 minutes
 2. 15 minutes
 3. 20 minutes
 4. 25 minutes

- 3-41. What is the single letter indicator for an immediate message?
1. I
 2. O
 3. P
 4. X

<p>NABC DE NKZO-P-R 080950Z OCT 96-FM NKZO-TO NABC NRST-INFO NJFK NGGO GR10</p>

Figure 3B.—Message information.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-42 THROUGH 3-44, REFER TO FIGURE 3B.

- 3-42. The originator considers the message to be of relatively greater importance to what stations?
1. NJFK and NGGO
 2. NKZO and NJFK
 3. NGGO and NKZO
 4. NABC and NRST
- 3-43. The originator considers the message to be of less relative importance to what stations?
1. NKZO and NABC
 2. NJFK and NGGO
 3. NABC and NRST
 4. NKZO and NRST
- 3-44. When was the message ready for transmission?
1. 0950 Greenwich mean time on 8 Oct 96
 2. 0950 local time on 8 Oct 96
 3. 0809 Greenwich mean time on 5 Oct 96
 4. 0809 local time on 5 Oct 96
- 3-45. What person usually assigns the DTG of an outgoing visual message?
1. The originator
 2. The drafter
 3. The communications watch officer
 4. The transmitting Signalman

- 3-46. Why should you inform the communications center if you assign a DTG to a message?
1. Each command's DTG is different
 2. A DTG is a positive means of identification
 3. To keep them informed of the number of messages you receive
 4. To make sure you do not receive too many messages
- 3-47. You can include a maximum of how many prosigns in the address component of a visual message?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 3-48. Of the following elements, which one should immediately follow the preamble?
1. The DTG
 2. The group count
 3. The originator's sign
 4. The originator's call sign
- 3-49. What prosign is used to identify the action addressee of a visual message?
1. FM
 2. TO
 3. INFO
 4. XMT
- 3-50. What prosign is used to identify the exempt addressee of a visual message?
1. FM
 2. TO
 3. INFO
 4. XMT
- 3-51. Under what condition may you omit the address component of a visual message?
1. When all addressees are included in the call
 2. When the information addressees immediately follow the transmission instructions
 3. When the information addressees are absent from the formation
 4. When the information addressees are with the formation
- 3-52. What prosign is contained in the prefix of a naval message?
1. AA
 2. GR
 3. WA
 4. WB
- 3-53. Instructions for the use of accounting symbols are found in what publication?
1. JANAP 128
 2. JANAP 130
 3. JANAP 185
 4. JANAP 199
- 3-54. What part(s) of a message should you count to determine the group count of the message?
1. The heading only
 2. The ending only
 3. The text only
 4. The heading, the ending, and the text
- 3-55. When sending an encrypted message, you should place the group count in what part(s)?
1. The heading only
 2. The ending only
 3. The text
 4. The heading and the ending
- 3-56. In what type of message may you omit the group count element?
1. Codress message
 2. Plain language message
 3. Encrypted message
 4. Abbreviated service message

- 3-57. Punctuations are not counted as groups unless they are abbreviated or spelled out.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-58. Indicate the correct group count of the following message: NKZO DE NJFK-L-R-100827~~Z~~ OCT 96 BT UNCLAS WILL ARRIVE AT POINT OSCAR AT 101010~~Z~~ OCT 96. REQUEST HIGH-LINE TRANSFER OF GOODS UPON COMMENCING AT NOON. BT.
1. 12
 2. 15
 3. 18
 4. 19
- 3-59. What prosign immediately precedes and follows the text?
1. BT
 2. IMI
 3. GR
 4. TO
- 3-60. What is the textual format of a naval message designed to accomplish?
1. Readability and conciseness
 2. Shortness and cogency
 3. Succinctness and summarization
 4. Terseness and authority
- 3-61. What is the highest classification authorized for transmission of a visual message?
1. Unclassified
 2. Confidential
 3. Secret
 4. Top Secret

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-62 THROUGH 3-64, REFER TO THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: THE COMMANDING OFFICER RELEASES A MESSAGE CONTAINING THE ELEMENTS IN COLUMN A. SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE ORDER IN WHICH YOU WILL TRANSMIT THESE ELEMENTS.

	<u>A. ELEMENTS</u>	<u>B. ORDER</u>
3-62.	Subject	1. 1
3-63.	Text	2. 2
3-64.	Classification	3. 3

- 3-65. The elements of a message include (A) reference, (B) special project nickname, (C) flag word, (D) special category marking, and (E) an exercise identification. In what order should you place these elements before sending the message?
1. D, E, A, B, C
 2. D, E, B, C, A
 3. A, B, C, E, D
 4. B, C, A, E, D
- 3-66. When you are transmitting by flashing light, should you identify the paragraph of a single-paragraph message? If so, how?
1. Yes; by number
 2. Yes; by letter
 3. Yes; by transmitting PARA
 4. No
- 3-67. What individual aboard ship is authorized to send a Confidential message by visual means?
1. The commanding officer
 2. The executive officer
 3. The communication officer
 4. The signal officer

- 3-68. What elements should you normally include in the ending of each plaindress message you transmit?
1. Prosign BT and a time group
 2. Time group and final instructions
 3. Time group and ending sign
 4. Final instructions and ending sign
- 3-69. While transmitting the second long-break prosign, you realize that you have signaled 2 rather than ~~Z~~ as the date-time group in the suffix. After sending the long-break prosign, what procedure should you follow to correct the mistake?
1. C 101515~~Z~~
 2. C 2 to read ~~Z~~
 3. C WA OILER 101515~~Z~~
 4. C WA OILER IS 101515~~Z~~
- 3-70. What prosign is NOT preceded by C when instructing a receiving station to correct portions of the text?
1. AA
 2. AB
 3. WB
 4. GR
- 3-71. You have two routine messages to send to the same ship. As a part of the final instructions of the first message, what signal should you send to indicate to the receiving station you have another message for them?
1. B
 2. BR
 3. B Routine
 4. MORE TO FOLLOW
- 3-72. If you request the receiving station to repeat back a message you transmit to them, what prosign should you use in the final instructions?
1. K
 2. L
 3. G
 4. C
- 3-73. What prosign means THIS IS THE END OF MY TRANSMISSION TO YOU, AND NO RESPONSE IS REQUIRED OR EXPECTED?
1. ~~AS~~
 2. ~~AR~~
 3. ~~AS~~ ~~AR~~
 4. ~~AR~~ ~~AS~~
- 3-74. What abbreviation identifies a plain-language service message?
1. SER
 2. SVC
 3. MSG
 4. A-SER
- 3-75. In what part of a message should you insert information that designates it as a service message?
1. The procedure component of the heading
 2. The preamble component
 3. The text
 4. The ending

ASSIGNMENT 4

Textbook Assignment: "Messages" (continued) and "Allied Communications Procedures," chapters 3 and 4, pages 3-10 through 4-2.

- 4-1. What should be the precedence sign of a service message if the message to which it refers has a priority precedence?
 - 1. Routine
 - 2. Priority
 - 3. Immediate
 - 4. Flash
- 4-2. What components of an abbreviated plaindress message may be partially or completely eliminated?
 - 1. The heading and ending
 - 2. The address and preamble
 - 3. The prefix and ending
 - 4. The preamble and prefix
- 4-3. What type of information is contained in the heading of a codress message?
 - 1. Information to enable personnel to handle it properly
 - 2. Information concerning disposal of the message
 - 3. Information describing the contents of the text
 - 4. Information describing the contents of the ending procedure
- 4-4. What is the definition of a combination of characters or pronounceable words designed for use in message headings to identify a command, authority, unit, or communication facility?
 - 1. Call sign
 - 2. Station and address designator
 - 3. Address indicating group
 - 4. Special operating group
- 4-5. What is the definition of letters, letter-number combinations, or one or more pronounceable words used for establishing communication?
 - 1. Special operating groups
 - 2. Address indicating groups
 - 3. Call signs
 - 4. Plain language stations and address designators
- 4-6. What is the main use of visual call signs?
 - 1. To amplify the meaning of a signal
 - 2. To expedite communication
 - 3. To reduce message transmission time
 - 4. To establish and maintain communication
- 4-7. Personnel from what service are probably operating a station with the call sign WRAW?
 - 1. Navy
 - 2. Merchant Marine
 - 3. Marine Corps
 - 4. Coast Guard
- 4-8. What international call sign block is reserved for use by the Coast Guard?
 - 1. A
 - 2. C
 - 3. N
 - 4. W
- 4-9. What international call sign block is reserved for use by the Marine Corps?
 - 1. A
 - 2. M
 - 3. N
 - 4. W

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-10 THROUGH 4-14, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE INTERNATIONAL CALL SIGN THAT MAY BE ASSIGNED TO THE STATION IN COLUMN A.

<u>A. STATION</u>	<u>B. CALL SIGN</u>
4-10. Army	1. ABNO
4-11. Air Force	2. KCOL
4-12. Marine Corps	3. NALL
4-13. Coast Guard	4. KDOR
4-14. Commercial	

4-15. What international call sign should be used by a Marine Corps aircraft?

1. N1235
2. NM1234
3. NKZO
4. NBNI

4-16. What international call sign should be used by a Navy aircraft?

1. KROR
2. N2223
3. NABC
4. NBN1

4-17. What international call sign should be used by a naval shore communication station?

1. NAM1
2. NABC
3. N1234
4. NM1234

4-18. The international call sign for a Coast Guard aircraft consists of which of the following items?

1. The plane's entire serial number
2. The last four digits of the plane's serial number
3. The letters CG plus the last four numbers of the plane's serial number
4. The letters NC plus the last four numbers of the plane's serial number

4-19. What call signs represent no specific facility, command, authority, or unit?

1. Net
2. Indefinite
3. Voice
4. Visual

4-20. What call sign is highly significant in determining the length of a flaghoist and reducing the transmission times of messages by other visual means?

1. Indefinite
2. Net
3. Voice
4. Visual

4-21. To complete, amplify, or vary the meaning of a signal, where should you place the visual call?

1. Preceding the signal
2. Following the signal
3. In conjunction with the signal
4. After the preamble

4-22. What prosign is used when call signs are placed in the text of signals?

1. \overline{PT}
2. \overline{OL}
3. \overline{IX}
4. AR

4-23. When call signs are spelled out in the text of a message, they need not be preceded by the prosign \overline{PT} .

1. True
2. False

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-24 THROUGH 4-28, SELECT THE TYPE OF INDICATOR FROM COLUMN B THAT DESCRIBES THE SHIP IN COLUMN A.

<u>A. SHIP</u>	<u>B. INDICATOR</u>
4-24. Cargo ship	1. A
4-25. Tank landing ship	2. P
4-26. Minelayer	3. L
4-27. Patrol escort	4. N
4-28. Fast motor craft	
<hr/>	
4-29. A single-letter indicator is NOT provided for which of the following units?	
	1. Aircraft
	2. Boats
	3. Yard craft
	4. Coast Guard ships
4-30. When two ships in formation have the same visual call, what call sign should each ship use?	
	1. Its military call sign
	2. Its international call sign
	3. Its special call sign
	4. Its voice call sign
4-31. You are aboard a cruiser in port and have a message for DD 566. Another destroyer present has hull number 676. What visual call sign should you use to contact DD 566?	
	1. Dp6
	2. Dp5p6
	3. Dp6p6
	4. Dp5p6p6
4-32. What visual call sign should you hoist to contact carrier squadron 8?	
	1. SQUAD Rp8
	2. SQUAD 8R
	3. Rp8 SQUAD
	4. R SQUAD p8

- 4-33. What visual call sign should you hoist for minesweeper squadron 16?
1. SQUAD Np1p6
 2. M SQUAD p1p6
 3. SQUAD Mp6
 4. Mp6 SQUAD
- 4-34. All ships of destroyer group 4 are present in port. You are aboard the flag ship and have a message for all ships and unit commanders in the group. What visual call sign should you use?
1. GROUP/FLOT p4
 2. GROUP/FLOT Dp4
 3. Dp4 GROUP/FLOT
 4. D GROUP/FLOT p4
- 4-35. What visual call sign should you hoist to call the commander of this destroyer squadron?
1. D SQUAD
 2. SQUAD D
 3. SQUAD
 4. D
- 4-36. What call sign should you hoist to call only the screen commander of the group?
1. pØp5
 2. pØpØp5
 3. pØp5pØp5
 4. Øp5
- 4-37. What activity does the call sign p7C indicate?
1. Cruisers of task group 7
 2. Cruisers of this task group
 3. Number of cruisers in this task group
 4. Commander of this task group
- 4-38. What visual call sign should you hoist to call all destroyers?
1. Dp2
 2. p2D
 3. Dp2D
 4. D2p

- 4-39. What type of call signs are used in flaghoist communication only?
1. Special task organization call signs
 2. Convoy visual call signs
 3. Numeral pennant call signs
 4. Unit indicator call signs
- 4-40. Your commanding officer wishes to signal the commander of task unit 3 within the task organization. What call sign should you hoist?
1. 0p3
 2. 2p3
 3. 3p3
 4. 4p3
- 4-41. The flagship hoists a signal preceded by the call sign 7p2L. What units are being addressed?
1. Assault vessels of task unit 2
 2. Assault vessels of task group 2
 3. Assault vessels of task element 2
 4. Assault vessels of task force 2
- 4-42. What call sign should you use for COMSIXTHFLT when transmitting an intra-USN message by flashing light?
1. 4p6
 2. 46
 3. Four p6
 4. Four six
- 4-43. What letter should you use to call a shore signal station?
1. G
 2. H
 3. K
 4. Q

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-44 THROUGH 4-47, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE VISUAL CALL SIGN HAVING THE MEANING SHOWN IN COLUMN A.

<u>A. MEANINGS</u>	<u>B. CALL SIGN</u>
4-44. Commander naval base	1. Hp4
4-45. Port director	2. Hp0
4-46. Commander in chief	3. Hp3
4-47. SOPA (ashore)	4. Hp8

- 4-48. While at anchor, the OOD orders you to hoist the recall signal for the captain's gig. What signal should you hoist?
1. Qp1
 2. Qp2
 3. Qp3
 4. Qp4
- 4-49. What signal should you hoist to call all boats?
1. p2B
 2. p2
 3. Qp0
 4. Qp0B
- 4-50. You have the signal watch aboard CV 70. You are ordered to call alongside the captain's gig of DD 968. What signal should you hoist?
1. Qp4Rp7p0
 2. Qp4Dp8
 3. Qp4Dp6p8
 4. Qp4Dp9p6p8
- 4-51. An address group, regardless of its type, consists of how many letters?
1. Five
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four

- 4-52. What is the distinction between an address group and a Navy-assigned international call sign (ICS)?
1. An address group starts with the letter N; a Navy-assigned ICS does not
 2. An address group never starts with the letter N; a Navy-assigned ICS always does
 3. An address group always has three letters; a Navy-assigned ICS always has four letters
 4. An address group always has letter or number combinations; a Navy-assigned ICS never has letter or number combinations
- 4-53. Which of the following naval units will NOT be assigned an address group?
1. System command
 2. Type commander
 3. NODAC
 4. Individual ship
- 4-54. What address group represents a single command or unit, either afloat or ashore?
1. Collective
 2. Conjunctive
 3. Geographical
 4. Individual activity
- 4-55. What address group represents two or more commands, authorities, activities, units, or a combination of these?
1. Collective
 2. Conjunctive
 3. Geographical
 4. Individual activity
- 4-56. What type of address group must always be preceded by another type of address group to complete its meaning?
1. Geographic
 2. Collective
 3. Individual activity
 4. Conjunctive
- 4-57. What address group should be used only when it is necessary to complete the titles of addressees or originators?
1. Conjunctive
 2. Geographical
 3. Individual activity
 4. Address indicating
- 4-58. What address groups should NOT be used with the name of naval or merchant ships or the titles of commands afloat?
1. Address indicating
 2. Collective
 3. Conjunctive
 4. Geographical
- 4-59. What is/are the main purpose(s) of address indicating groups?
1. To increase security
 2. To increase the speed of traffic handling and to reduce the length of address components
 3. To eliminate message headings
 4. To notify addressees of incoming messages
- 4-60. Address indicating groups can be used whenever suitable, regardless of whether the message is classified or unclassified.
1. True
 2. False
- 4-61. What groups are used in the heading and give special instructions?
1. Special address groups
 2. Special operating groups
 3. Plain language stations
 4. Address indicating groups
- 4-62. Plain language address designators are NOT used in communicating with which of the following activities?
1. A civilian shore installation
 2. A U.S. Air Force activity
 3. A U.S. Army activity
 4. An allied armed forces installation

- 4-63. A high-precedence message is recorded by a Signalman and handed to you, the signal supervisor. You show the message to the OOD. In most cases, what do you do next with the message?
1. Have it delivered to CIC
 2. Show it to the communication watch officer
 3. Show it to the commanding officer
 4. Have it delivered to the communication center
- 4-64. As a Signalman supervisor, to what individual(s) should you relay incoming tactical signals?
1. CIC only
 2. OOD only
 3. CIC and OOD
 4. CIC and communication officer
- 4-65. Of the following shipboard communication factors, which one has NO bearing on the method chosen?
1. The need for accuracy
 2. The need for security
 3. The speed of transmission
 4. The time of transmission
- 4-66. What procedure should you use to communicate with civil stations?
1. Allied procedures
 2. Special procedures
 3. International procedures
 4. Ship-to-shore procedures
- 4-67. What communication elements provide a brevity code for the passing of information pertaining to communications, aircraft operation, and search and rescue?
1. Operating signals
 2. Allied procedures
 3. Special procedures
 4. Ship-shore movements
- 4-68. What publication contains operating signals?
1. ACP 110
 2. ACP 113
 3. ACP 129
 4. ACP 131

- 4-69. You should use numbered flags when using operating signals to communicate with what type of units?
1. Allied
 2. Non-allied
 3. Special
 4. Commercial
- 4-70. What operating signals are allocated to the allied military and are held by all military stations?
1. QAA-QNZ
 2. QRA-QUZ
 3. ZAA-ZXZ
 4. ZYX-ZZZ
- 4-71. When you use non-allied procedures to reply to a question in the affirmative, which of the
1. ZOE QAR
 2. QAR ZOE
 3. C QAR
 4. QAR C

The operating signal QRS means "SEND MORE SLOWLY." A number following this signal indicates the number of words per minute.

Figure 4A.—Operating signal.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-72 AND 4-73, REFER TO FIGURE 4A.

- 4-72. What signal should the Signalman aboard NFCH transmit to ask you to slow to six words per minute?
1. QRS
 2. QRS6
 3. QRS6 K
 4. K QRS6

4-73. You are aboard NDHY transmitting a message to NFCH. The receiving Signalman is slow receiving the message. What signal should you transmit to ask if you should send slower?

1. IMI QRS K
2. INT QRS K
3. QRS IMI MK
4. QRS INT K

4-74. In visual communications, relaying is automatic when the call is made up of what type of call signs?

1. International call signs
2. Collective call signs
3. Tactical call signs
4. Indefinite call signs

4-75. A maneuver alters the position of a ship relative to the OTC. How will the ship's responsibility for relaying messages be affected?

1. It will be reassigned by the OTC
2. It rests with the OTC
3. It falls to the next ship in line
4. It does not change until the maneuver is complete

ASSIGNMENT 5

Textbook Assignment: "Allied Communication Procedures," chapter 4, pages 4-3 through 4-13.

- 5-1. In multiple-line formations, which officer is responsible for ships in his/her own line?
1. Junior officer
 2. Senior officer
 3. Line commander
 4. Assistant line officer
- 5-2. Commander-assigned visual relaying responsibility depends in part on which of the following factors?
1. The number of ships in the formation
 2. The sizes of ships in the formation
 3. The capabilities of ships in the formation
 4. The types of ships in the formation
- 5-3. Of the following terms, which one is NOT an example of a "repeating ship"?
1. A ship designated as a repeating ship
 2. A ship that automatically relays messages
 3. A ship through which a message is routed
 4. A ship that cannot pass messages through radio central
- 5-4. If you deviate from prescribed communication procedures, you may be responsible for which of the following actions?
1. Making security precautions valueless
 2. Eliminating confusion on the part of the receiver
 3. Increasing operational speed
 4. Increasing operational reliability
- 5-5. In following prescribed communication procedures, you are permitted to make which of the following transmissions?
1. Profanity or obscene language
 2. Your personal sign
 3. Plain language when not authorized to do so
 4. Authorized prosigns
- 5-6. In visual communications procedures, what governs the speed of transmission?
1. Prevailing conditions and the capability of the receiving operator
 2. Prevailing conditions and the capability of the transmitting operator
 3. The type of message being transmitted
 4. The length of the message being transmitted
- 5-7. In visual communications procedures, what is far more important than speed?
1. Accuracy
 2. Reliability
 3. Security
 4. Receipt of the message
- 5-8. At what speed should the transmitting operator send a message?
1. At the speed good for him/her
 2. At the speed that the receiving operator can copy without having to obtain repetitions
 3. As fast as possible
 4. As slow as possible
- 5-9. When you transmit messages, you may substitute abbreviations for plain language or plain language for abbreviations.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-10. Call signs and address groups in a message heading should be arranged in what order?
1. Alphabetically
 2. In the order of transmission
 3. By seniority
 4. Randomly

- 5-11. The messenger of the watch tells you that the commanding officer wants to be sure that, of all the ships in company, only the ship addressed can read the message. By what means should you transmit the message?
1. Directional flashing light
 2. Non-directional flashing light
 3. Flaghoist
 4. Semaphore
- 5-12. The message has an immediate precedence and is addressed to several ships. If the addressees are positioned so that they can all be communicated to simultaneously, by what method should you transmit the message?
1. Semaphore
 2. Flaghoist
 3. Non-directional flashing light
 4. Directional flashing light
- 5-13. What prosign is used to inform a ship that her light is brighter than necessary?
1. B
 2. C
 3. D
 4. F
- 5-14. When communicating by flashing light, what procedure should you use when the transmitting station waits for a flash for each word or group transmitted?
1. Directional
 2. Non-directional
 3. Non-directional infrared
 4. DSL
- 5-15. What operating signal is used when you, as the repeating ship, miss a portion of a message you are relaying?
1. QRR
 2. QRU
 3. ~~Z~~EP
 4. ~~Z~~UI
- 5-16. You have received a message using non-directional procedure. After checking the message, you are ready to receipt for it. What signal should you send to receipt for the message?
1. R
 2. RR
 3. RRR
 4. RRRR
- 5-17. What method of communication is being used when the receiving station hoists DESIG?
1. Flaghoist
 2. Semaphore
 3. Daylight signaling lantern
 4. Infrared
- 5-18. You want to send a flashing light message to a ship well within visual range. Rather than use a full call, you raised the ship by means of its abbreviated call sign. What does the abbreviated call involve?
1. Abbreviating the call sign of the ship being called
 2. Abbreviating your ship's call sign
 3. Omitting the call of the ship being called
 4. Omitting your ship's call sign
- 5-19. What call sign consists of a single call sign representing more than one station?
1. Full call
 2. Multiple call
 3. Collective call
 4. Abbreviated call
- 5-20. When abbreviated calls are used, it is assumed that the message is addressed to which officer?
1. The senior officer embarked
 2. The commanding officer
 3. The officer of the deck
 4. The executive officer
- 5-21. When more than one station is being called in the same direction or during low visibility, how does the answering station indicate its identity?
1. By transmitting its call sign followed by the prosign K
 2. By transmitting the prosign DE followed by a call sign and the prosign K
 3. By transmitting the prosign K followed by its call sign
 4. By transmitting its call sign

5-22. You are aboard C60 and transmit a message to C35 with instructions for C35 to transmit the message to D15. What heading should you use?

1. C35 DE C60 T R 192315Z OCT 96 FM C60 TO C35 D15
2. C35 DE C60 R 192315Z OCT 96 FM C60 TO C35 T D15
3. C35 T D15 DE C60 R 192315Z OCT 96 FM C60 TO C35 D15
4. C35 DE C60 C35 T D15 R 192315Z OCT 96 FM C60 TO C35 D15

5-23. What prosign is used when the relaying ship desires to report that the message has been delivered?

1. B
2. F
3. L
4. T

5-24. What type of message is used to obtain a correction once a receipt has been given for that message?

1. A service or an abbreviated service message
2. An abbreviated plaindress message
3. A codress message
4. An encrypted message

5-25. The prosign IMI cannot be used to request repetitions after a receipt has been given.

1. True
2. False

5-26. What prosign is used to obtain a verification and repetition of the entire transmission?

1. C
2. G
3. J
4. R

5-27. What signal should you send to obtain a repeat of a message heading?

1. IMI AB BT
2. IMI WB BT
3. IMI AA BT
4. AB IMI BT

5-28. What signal should you transmit to request repetition of the last message sent?

1. K IMI
2. IMI K
3. IMI AA DE
4. G

5-29. What signal should you transmit to request repetition of the ninth group?

1. 9 IMI K
2. IMI K
3. IMI 9 K
4. G9 K

5-30. What signal should you transmit to request repetition of the third group and the fifth to ninth groups?

1. IMI 3, 5, 9 K
2. IMI 3-9 K
3. IMI 3-5 to 9 K
4. IMI 3 to 5-9 K

5-31. What prosign is prohibited from being transmitted except as ordered by the commanding officer or a designated originating officer?

1. C
2. G
3. I
4. W

D3 DE D5-R-222225Z OCT 96-FM D5-TO D3-
INFO C7 BT UNCLAS STAY ON PRESENT
COURSE. WILL CONTACT YOU IF ANY
CHANGE IN PLAN BT K

Figure 5A.—Flashing light message.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 5-32 AND 5-33, REFER TO FIGURE 5A.

5-32. What signal should D3 send to request a verification and repetition of the entire message?

1. G 222225Z OCT 96 K
2. 222225Z OCT 96 K
3. J 222225Z OCT 96 K
4. 222225Z OCT 96 K

5-33. What signal should D3 send to request verification and repetition of the heading?

1. D5 DE D3 J 222225Z OCT 96
HEADING K
2. D5 DE D3 J 222225Z OCT 96 AB BT K
3. D5 DE D3 J 222225Z OCT 96 AA BT K
4. D5 DE D3 J 222225Z OCT 96 AA DE K

5-34. The executive method of communication is used when the OTC desires that ships in company execute a signal at what time?

1. At stated intervals
2. At the same time
3. At random intervals
4. As soon as possible

5-35. What type of message should you use when communicating by the executive method?

1. Plaindress
2. Abbreviated plaindress
3. Abbreviated service
4. Codress

5-36. What prosign should you insert before the first BT when communicating by the executive method?

1. IX
2. IMI
3. EX
4. XI

5-37. What prosign should you transmit to execute a tactical signal?

1. IX IX IX
2. AR AR AR
3. EX EX EX
4. IX and a 5-second flash

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 5-38 THROUGH 5-40.
REFER TO THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:
The OTC SIGNALS IX BT TURN STBD BT K.

5-38. What maneuvering information does the signal convey to your commanding officer?

1. TURN STBD has been canceled
2. TURN STBD has been executed
3. Execute TURN STBD immediately
4. Execute TURN STBD on signal

5-39. What action determines that the signal is a delayed executive message?

1. There is a single prosign IX
2. The text is sent twice
3. The receiver receipts for the message
4. The receiver does not receipt for the message

5-40. As the receiver, you read TURN as TRRN. To correct this error, you should request a repeat of what portion of the signal?

1. The entire signal
2. The word after BT
3. All before STBD
4. All after BT

5-41. You are told by the OOD to cancel TURN PORT, the only outstanding executive method message. What message should you send to accomplish this?

1. BT NEGAT BT 1515Z K
2. BT ANNUL BT 1515Z K
3. BT NEGAT TURN PORT BT K
4. BT ANNUL TURN PORT BT K

5-42. If the signal TURN PORT was one of two unexecuted executive method messages, what message should you transmit to cancel it?

1. BT NEGAT BT 1515Z K
2. BT ANNUL BT 1515Z K
3. BT NEGAT TURN PORT BT 1515Z K
4. BT ANNUL TURN PORT BT 1515Z K

5-43. What part of the transmission should you repeat when signaling by the immediate executive method?

1. The text
2. The text and call up
3. The text and execute-to-follow prosign
4. The entire transmission

5-44. What prosign is used to call an aircraft?

1. AA
2. AB
3. WA
4. WB

- 5-45. If an aircraft is unable to receipt for a flashing light message by flashing light, what action should the pilot take?
1. Open and close the throttle
 2. Give the thumbs up sign
 3. Rock the wings
 4. Use voice radio
- 5-46. In general, infrared communications using non-directional procedures are reserved for messages that have which of the following characteristics?
1. Limited distribution
 2. Wide distribution
 3. High priority
 4. High classification
- 5-47. What equipment is needed to communicate with directional infrared?
1. AN/SAT 2
 2. Yardarm blinkers
 3. Searchlight fitted with an H-hood
 4. Daylight signaling lantern
- 5-48. You are handed a signal after darkness for immediate delivery by infrared light. Before sending the signal, you should alert the receiving station by use of what code word over voice radio?
1. INFRARED LIGHT
 2. H-HOOD
 3. HIGH POCKET
 4. NANCY HANKS
- 5-49. The flagship alerts your ship by voice radio that it has an infrared communication to transmit. What lights should you switch on to assist the flagship Signaller in aiming his light?
1. Infrared receiver
 2. Infrared yardarm blinkers
 3. Point-of-train light
 4. Small signal light fitted with an infrared filter
- 5-50. What method of communications is better adapted for long messages?
1. Sound
 2. Pyrotechnics
 3. Flashing light
 4. Semaphore
- 5-51. What is the main difference between signaling by flashing light and signaling by semaphore?
1. The message parts
 2. The rules for visual responsibility
 3. The signaling procedures
 4. The use of call signs
- 5-52. You are sending a message by semaphore. What should you signal to indicate the end of each word?
1. Front sign
 2. Attention sign
 3. Separative sign
 4. Numeral sign
- 5-53. You are receiving a semaphore message. The sender precedes and follows a six-character group by the numeral sign. What should be your reaction?
1. Record the six-characters as digits
 2. Repeat each character
 3. Request verification of the six characters
 4. Inform the supervisor of the watch that part of the message is in code
- 5-54. You have a semaphore message for a nearby ship. Rather than make that ship's call sign, you should alert the ship by making what signal?
1. Front sign
 2. Attention sign
 3. Code Juliett
 4. Desig
- 5-55. What signal should you make to answer a semaphore call from another ship?
1. Answer sign
 2. Desig Juliett
 3. Attention sign
 4. K
- 5-56. To alert a ship by flashing light that you are about to transmit a semaphore message, what signal should you send?
1. SEM
 2. SEMAPHORE
 3. STANDBY SEM
 4. STANDBY SEMAPHORE

- 5-57. What special semaphore move sign means MOVE TO YOUR LEFT, AS YOU FACE ME?
1. SL
 2. ML
 3. SML
 4. MSL
- 5-58. When making a call for a semaphore message by flashing light, how should you answer that call?
1. By semaphore only
 2. By flashing light only
 3. By semaphore or flashing light
 4. By flaghoist
- 5-59. To alert a ship by flaghoist that you are about to transmit an immediate precedence semaphore message, you must hoist (A) DESIG, (B) addressee call sign, (C) JULIETT, and (D) OSCAR. In what order should you hoist the signal?
1. B, A, D, C
 2. D, A, B, C
 3. C, B, D, A
 4. B, C, A, D
- 5-60. You can acknowledge receipt of a semaphore message by sending the prosign R by semaphore or by
1. hauling down ANSWER
 2. hauling down JULIETT
 3. dipping ANSWER
 4. dipping JULIETT
- 5-61. If the transmitting station has more semaphore messages to send and it is using a flaghoist call, what is done to the call at the end of each completed message?
1. It is hauled down
 2. It is closed up
 3. It is dipped
 4. It is replaced by the appropriate prosign
- 5-62. The procedure for requesting a repetition in semaphore is basically the same as that of flashing light.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-63. When using the flaghoist method of calling, how should you indicate to a sending station that you can NOT receive its semaphore signal?
1. Hoist JULIETT
 2. Dip JULIETT
 3. Hoist ANSWER
 4. Dip ANSWER
- 5-64. The use of the executive method is authorized for use with semaphore.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-65. What publication contains guidelines that you should use to identify pyrotechnic lights, flares, and rockets for international emergency situations?
1. ACP 129
 2. ACP 150
 3. ACP 168
 4. Pub 102
- 5-66. What determines the meaning of a pyrotechnic signal?
1. Altitude
 2. Trajectory
 3. Color
 4. Duration of visibility
- 5-67. Which of the following are the only satisfactory pyrotechnic colors?
1. Red, white (yellow), green
 2. Red, white, blue
 3. Blue, black, purple
 4. Blue, orange, black
- 5-68. By which of the following means may the authenticity of a pyrotechnic signal be determined?
1. The signal is internationally recognized
 2. The signal is repeated at least once
 3. The source of origin can be identified
 4. The weather is clear
- 5-69. Once a pyrotechnic signal has been fired, there is no method of canceling it.
1. True
 2. False

- 5-70. The range of visibility for a pyrotechnic depends largely on what condition?
1. The type of pyrotechnic flare used
 2. The type of pyrotechnic pistol
 3. The angle in which you fired the flare
 4. The weather
- 5-71. In which of the following ways do sound messages differ from flashing light messages?
1. Sound messages have no heading or ending
 2. Sound messages are not sent to individual ships
 3. Sound messages require no receipt
 4. Sound messages always require relaying
- 5-72. The OTC transmits a sound signal to find out what ships are within hearing distance. What sound signal should you transmit back to indicate that you are in the area?
1. Your name
 2. Your visual call sign
 3. Your collective call
 4. Your three-letter voice radio call sign
- 5-73. To receipt for a sound signal from D3, the OTC should transmit what signal?
1. Text DE D3
 2. D3 K
 3. D3 R
 4. R D3
- 5-74. What signal should the OTC send to direct another ship to receipt for a sound signal?
1. D3 K
 2. D3 R
 3. D3 K R
 4. D3 R K

ASSIGNMENT 6

Textbook Assignment: "Allied Communication Procedures" (continued) and "Allied Flaghoist Procedures," chapters 4 and 5, pages 4-13 through 5-6.

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| 6-1. | When the OTC orders a course change by sound, what should the executive signal include?

1. The repeated text
2. A 5-second blast
3. A 5-second blast followed by the text
4. The prosign \overline{IX} | 6-8. | Administrative circuits are free nets and direct nets associated with in-port communications.

1. True
2. False |
| 6-2. | Basic guidance for voice communications is contained in what publication?

1. ACP 121
2. ACP 125
3. ACP 129
4. ACP 131 | 6-9. | What log is maintained, when possible, on all radiotelephone nets or circuits?

1. Radio log
2. Circuit log
3. Net log
4. Administrative log |
| 6-3. | When using voice radio, you should bear in mind that poor circuit discipline on your part may result in enemy interception.

1. True
2. False | 6-10. | The originator, time of receipt, and date-time group are entered in the circuit log to identify a message.

1. True
2. False |
| 6-4. | Unofficial conversation between operators is authorized on a radiotelephone circuit.

1. True
2. False | 6-11. | When you are correcting an entry in the circuit log, which of the following procedures should you use?

1. Erase the entry and reenter it
2. Cross out the page and start a new page
3. Draw a single line through the original entry, then enter the change adjacent to the lined-out entry
4. Draw several lines through the original entry, initial, then make the new entry on the preceding page |
| 6-5. | Within a radio net, what station is usually net control?

1. The junior station
2. The senior station
3. The shore station
4. The afloat station | 6-12. | What circuit log term indicates that a complete log is optional, but all traffic of interest to ownship must be logged?

1. Guard
2. Cover
3. Listen
4. Copy |
| 6-6. | In a free net, what station authorizes stations to transmit traffic to other stations without first obtaining permission?

1. The direct net station
2. The secure net station
3. The net control station
4. The open net station | 6-13. | Although logs may be kept manually, automatic recording devices should be used whenever possible on circuits requiring complete logs.

1. True
2. False |
| 6-7. | When two or more stations have traffic to send, in what order does the net control station grant permission?

1. By station seniority
2. By DTG
3. By serial number
4. By message precedence | | |

- 6-14. To distinguish numerals from words similarly pronounced, what proword should you use before such numerals?
1. NUMBER
 2. NUMBER TO FOLLOW
 3. FIGURES
 4. FIGURES TO FOLLOW
- 6-15. In the executive method of communicating, the flashing light signal of execution is IX followed by a 5-second dash. What radiotelephone proword is the equivalent to that signal?
1. EXECUTE
 2. EXECUTE NOW
 3. IMMEDIATE EXECUTE
 4. STANDBY EXECUTE
- 6-16. What proword should always end a DO NOT ANSWER transmission?
1. EXECUTE
 2. OVER
 3. OUT
 4. DO NOT ANSWER
- 6-17. What proword has the same meaning as the prosign K?
1. SEND YOUR
 2. OUT
 3. WAIT
 4. WILCO
- 6-18. The proword RELAY, sent by voice radio, is equivalent to what prosign?
1. J
 2. L
 3. R
 4. T
- 6-19. What operating signal should you use when no reply is received from a station called?
1. ZEV
 2. ZGN
 3. ZOK
 4. ZUG ZKB
- 6-20. What proword has the same meaning as the prosign R?
1. I RECEIPT
 2. RECEIPT
 3. I ROGER
 4. ROGER

- 6-21. The proword MESSAGE normally is used on non-administrative nets for what reason?
1. To indicate an immediate message follows
 2. To indicate from NCS that it has a message for all stations
 3. To determine if stations are monitoring circuits
 4. To indicate that a message requiring recording is about to follow
- 6-22. Which of the following types of signals are preceded by the proword SIGNALS?
1. Tactical signals sent on a commercial net only
 2. Tactical signals sent on a tactical net only
 3. Tactical signals sent on a non-tactical net only
 4. All tactical signals

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 6-23 THROUGH 6-26, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE PROWORD THAT IS EQUIVALENT TO THE PROSIGN IN COLUMN A.

	<u>A. PROSIGN</u>	<u>B. PROWORD</u>
6-23.	<u>IX</u>	1. WAIT-OUT
6-24.	<u>AS AR</u>	2. SAY AGAIN
6-25.	<u>AA</u>	3. ALL AFTER
6-26.	<u>IMI</u>	4. EXECUTE TO FOLLOW

- 6-27. How should the number 16,000 be spoken in radiotelephone procedures?
1. SIX-TEEN TOU-ZAND
 2. SIX-TEEN ZE-RO ZE-RO ZE-RO
 3. WUN SIX ZE-RO ZE-RO ZE-RO
 4. WUN SIX TOU-ZAND
- 6-28. How should you report the range of an aircraft at a distance of 125 miles?
1. WUN TOO FIFE
 2. WUN HUN-DRED TOO FIFE
 3. WUN TWEN-TY FIFE
 4. WUN HUN-DRED TWEN-TY FIFE

- 6-29. You spot a ship hull down at 290°. How should you report this bearing?
1. TOO HUN-DRED NINE-TY
 2. TOO NIN-ER ZE-RO
 3. TOO NINE-TY
 4. TOO NIN-ER OH
- 6-30. When communicating by voice radio, how should you transmit your message?
1. Sentence by sentence
 2. Word by word
 3. Phrase by phrase
 4. Text by text
- 6-31. Voice call signs normally consist of which of the following types of communication?
1. Spoken words
 2. Unrelated letters
 3. Ship's name
 4. Letter/number combinations
- 6-32. What publication contains voice call signs for ships and other joint armed forces?
1. ACP 100
 2. ACP 113
 3. ACP 129
 4. JANAP 119
- 6-33. What publication contains the basic methods for establishing and conducting voice communication?
1. ACP 121
 2. ACP 125
 3. ACP 129
 4. ACP 131
- 6-34. You are a radiotelephone operator in station WC. Station AB has established a direct net. You have no traffic to send, but you want to ascertain that communications is possible. What should your reply to AB's answer to your call be?
1. THIS IS WC-ROGER-OVER
 2. THIS IS WC-OUT
 3. THIS IS WC-NO TRAFFIC-OVER
 4. THIS IS WC-NEGATIVE-OUT
- 6-35. Full calls are used under which of the following circumstances?
1. When opening a net
 2. Reopening a net
 3. Reporting into a previously established net
 4. All of the above
- 6-36. The NCS is establishing a net. In what order will subordinate stations answer?
1. By hull number, lowest to highest
 2. Alphabetically according to ship's name
 3. Alphabetically in voice call sign order
 4. By seniority
- 6-37. Which of the following information is the major part of a voice radio message?
1. Heading only
 2. Text only
 3. Ending only
 4. Heading, text, and ending
- 6-38. The procedure for conducting radio checks, repetitions, verifications are contained in what publication?
1. ACP 121
 2. ACP 125
 3. ACP 129
 4. ACP 131
- 6-39. By what method is a message executed before the stations called have an opportunity to verify or acknowledge?
1. Immediate executive
 2. Delayed executive
 3. Normal executive
 4. No response
- 6-40. What is a distinguishing characteristic of a tactical message transmitted for immediate execution?
1. The proword IMMEDIATE EXECUTE is spoken twice
 2. The text is transmitted twice
 3. The proword EXECUTE is omitted
 4. The proword STANDBY is omitted
- 6-41. In which of the following parts of an executive message is the executive signal sent?
1. Ending
 2. Heading only
 3. Text only
 4. Heading and text

- 6-42. What procedure uses a code word and number combination that is transmitted immediately to a station that has disclosed an essential element of friendly information?
1. Alert
 2. Beadwindow
 3. Net alert
 4. Direct net alert
- 6-43. Beadwindow increases security awareness among operators and is an overall improvement in the security of insecure voice radio.
1. True
 2. False
- 6-44. An advantage of allied flaghoist signaling procedures is speed in communicating. What is the major contributing factor toward that advantage?
1. All flaghoist signals have predetermined meanings
 2. Predetermined meanings are found in classified publications
 3. There is no possibility of transmission error
 4. There is no possibility of reception error
- 6-45. For what reason is flaghoist signaling an accurate means of communicating?
1. There is no possibility of transmission error
 2. The originator can visually reception
 3. Predetermined meanings are found in classified publications
 4. You can communicate simultaneously with all ships
- 6-46. The standard naval flag bag contains how many special flags and pennants?
1. 14
 2. 16
 3. 18
 4. 20
- 6-47. The standard naval flag bag contains a total of how many flags and pennants?
1. 38
 2. 48
 3. 58
 4. 68
- 6-48. Which of the following information should you hoist using a numeral pennant?
1. Operating signal
 2. Call
 3. Time signal
 4. Bearing
- 6-49. Special flags and pennants are used in tactical maneuvers to direct changes in speed, position, formation, and course.
1. True
 2. False
- 6-50. What are the two swallowtail flags in your flag bag?
1. PAPA and OSCAR
 2. WHISKEY and CHARLIE
 3. ALFA and BRAVO
 4. FIVE and ZE-RO
- 6-51. What are the four signal flags or pennants that bear a diagonal cross?
1. MIKE, VICTOR, XRAY, and FOUR
 2. ROMEO, UNIFORM, HOTEL, and KILO
 3. OSCAR, MIKE, ZULU, and VICTOR
 4. MIKE, VICTOR, FOUR, and FIVE
- 6-52. What numeral flags consist of horizontal stripes?
1. ONE, THREE, and SIX
 2. TWO, SIX, and SEVEN
 3. ONE, TWO, and THREE
 4. SEVEN, EIGHT, and NINE
- 6-53. Two special pennants contain a color unused in any other signal flags or pennants. What are the two pennants and what is the color?
1. DESIG and EMERG; orange
 2. PREP and STBD; green
 3. INT and TURN; orange
 4. PORT and STBD; green
- 6-54. What is the approximate length of a standard tackline?
1. 2 ft
 2. 3 ft
 3. 5 ft
 4. 6 ft
- 6-55. What is the purpose of including a TACK in a signal?
1. To avoid repetition
 2. To avoid ambiguity
 3. To avoid lengthiness
 4. To avoid deception

- 6-56 Where should you stow your signal flags and pennants when not in use?
1. Flag locker
 2. Flag bag
 3. Signal flag locker
 4. Signal bag
- 6-57 Your signal bridge has six signal halyards, three on each side of the mast. How should the inboard halyard on the port side be designated?
1. One port
 2. Two port
 3. Three port
 4. Six port
- 6-58 How should you recover a hoist that you have lost in the wind?
1. By the uphaul
 2. By the downhaul
 3. By the snap ring
 4. By the retriever
- 6-59 While standing watch on your signal bridge, you sight a signal being readied on another ship. What should you call out to your personnel to get ready to display the signal?
1. STAND BY
 2. STAND BY TO RECEIVE
 3. STAND BY FOR SIGNALS
 4. STAND BY YOUR BAG
- 6-60 When you have called out a complete hoist that your ship is to repeat, what should you next call out?
1. STAND BY YOUR BAG
 2. EXECUTE
 3. GOING UP
 4. TAKE IT UP
- 6-61. What term identifies the section of halyard that is bent to the lowest flag or pennant in a hoist?
1. The bitter end
 2. The loose end
 3. The uphaul
 4. The downhaul
- 6-62. You are on the flag bag. When you have bent on all flags in a signal to be hoisted, what should you call out to the uphaul?
1. READY
 2. READY TO HOIST
 3. TAKE IT UP
 4. HAUL AWAY
- 6-63. A flaghoist is said to be closed up when it reaches what point?
1. The bitter end
 2. The point of hoist
 3. The uphaul limit
 4. The downhaul limit
- 6-64. What term identifies a signal that is as high as it can be raised?
1. Closed up
 2. At the top
 3. In the air
 4. Ready
- 6-65 Signals hoisted by the originator are normally hoisted closed up.
1. True
 2. False
- 6-66 A signal at the dip is one that is positioned at what distance up to the point of hoist?
1. One-fourth
 2. One-half
 3. Two-thirds
 4. Three-fourths
- 6-67 A flaghoist that answers or repeats the original signal should normally be hoisted in what position?
1. Closed up
 2. At the dip
 3. Port yardarm
 4. STBD yardarm
- 6-68 What term identifies the action of returning a flaghoist to the deck?
1. Terminated
 2. Hauled down
 3. Downhaul
 4. Returned
- 6-69 Best results are achieved in flaghoist communication when signals can be made as a single hoist and hauled down before another signal is hoisted.
1. True
 2. False
- 6-70 At what point should a flaghoist be broken if it is too long for one hoist?
1. At a TACK
 2. At the heading
 3. At the ending
 4. After the text

6-71. The flagship is showing signals from (a) the port yardarm, (b) the masthead, (c) the starboard yardarm, and (d) the triatic stay. In what order should you read these flaghoist signals?

1. (b), (d), (c), (a)
2. (b), (c), (a), (d)
3. (b), (a), (c), (d)
4. (b), (c), (a), (c)

6-72. What position is a flaghoist in if it is to be read before another that is flying at the same time?

1. Closed up
2. Hauled down
3. Superior
4. Inferior

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 6-73 THROUGH 6-75, YOU ARE BENDING ON A SIGNAL AS IT IS BEING CALLED OUT BY THE SPOTTER. SELECT THE CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER IN COLUMN B IN WHICH YOU SHOULD PERFORM THE ACTION IN COLUMN A.

	<u>A. ACTION</u>	<u>B. ORDER</u>
6-73.	Snap halyard to flag ring	1. 1
6-74.	Pull out tail line snap	2. 2
6-75.	Pull ring out of its slot	3. 3

ASSIGNMENT 7

Textbook Assignment: "Allied Flaghoist Procedures" (continued), chapter 5, pages 5-6 through 5-16.

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| <p>7-1. The person on the uphaul is hoisting a signal you have bent on. What action should you take in regard to the downhaul?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Keep it under a slight strain2. Keep it as taut as possible3. Keep it as loose as possible4. Loop it around a belaying pin <p>7-2. PQS for the flag bag operator is contained in what booklet?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. NAVEDTRA 121042. NAVEDTRA 43354A3. NAVEDTRA 721044. NAVEDTRA 82104 <p>7-3. A flaghoist signal is being hauled down. What action do you take with the uphaul while the downhaul lowers the hoist?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Let it go2. Loop it around a belaying pin3. Keep it under a slight strain4. Keep it as taut as possible <p>7-4. What should the spotter call out when all flags from a signal are stowed and the halyards are made ready for the next hoist?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. READY2. READY ON THE STBD/PORT BAG3. FLAG BAG READY4. I AM READY <p>7-5. A flaghoist message contains how many parts?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. One2. Two3. Three4. Four | <p>7-6. A flaghoist signal from the flag ship that has no call should be considered as addressed to which units?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. All units within visual contact2. All units in company including those beyond visual contact3. Only those units in the main body4. Those designated by prearrangement <p>7-7. Where should you hoist a heading in conjunction with a flaghoist message?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. At the port yardarm2. At the starboard yardarm3. At the masthead4. In a superior position to the text <p>7-8. What substitute is used over a call to indicate that the signal is for general information, no specific address, no answer required?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. FIRST SUB2. SECOND SUB3. THIRD SUB4. FOURTH SUB <p>7-9. To indicate to a unit that the accompanying signals are taken from ATP 2, Vol. II, what substitute should you hoist above the signal?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. FIRST SUB2. SECOND SUB3. THIRD SUB4. FOURTH SUB <p>7-10. The heading of a flaghoist message usually consists of which of the following elements?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The originator and action addressee2. The action addressee only3. The originator only4. The originator and info addressee |
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- 7-11. What flag is used to indicate an exempt addressee in a flaghoist message?
1. PREP
 2. ECHO
 3. NEGAT
 4. CORPEN
- 7-12. What flag is used to indicate an information addressee in a flaghoist message?
1. WHISKEY
 2. INDIA
 3. FOXTROT
 4. ECHO
- 7-13. The text of flaghoist messages will consist of the prescribed signals and plain language necessary to convey the subject matter expressed by the originator.
1. True
 2. False
- 7-14. What publication is the origin of most tactical communications between allied naval units?
1. ATP 1, Vol. I
 2. ATP 1, Vol. II
 3. ATP 2, Vol. I
 4. ATP 2, Vol. II
- 7-15. What is the overall security classification of ATP 1, Vol. II?
1. Confidential
 2. Secret
 3. FOUO
 4. NATO Restricted
- 7-16. How many flag action tables are contained in ATP 1, Vol. II?
1. Six
 2. Two
 3. Five
 4. Four
- 7-17. What tables are used primarily to expand the meaning of certain basic groups?
1. Chapter
 2. Supplementary
 3. Suffix
 4. Vocabulary
- 7-18. What group is a two-letter group allocated to a particular chapter and the main vocabulary from which all signals in that chapter are derived?
1. Basic
 2. Chapter
 3. Supplementary
 4. Page
- 7-19. What type of group consists of a chapter group followed by one or more figures?
1. Basic
 2. Suffix
 3. Supplementary
 4. Page
- 7-20. Which of the following items may be used to supplement or modify signals from ATP 1, Vol. II?
1. Prosigns
 2. Prowords
 3. Plain language
 4. Code words
- 7-21. What are the three governing pennants?
1. INTERROGATIVE, PREPARATIVE, and NEGATIVE
 2. INTERROGATIVE, PREPARATIVE, and CODE
 3. INTERROGATIVE, NEGATIVE, and ANSWER
 4. INTERROGATIVE, NEGATIVE, and CODE
- 7-22. When the governing pennant is to be used to govern only one of several signal groups, it must be separated by TACK from that group.
1. True
 2. False

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 7-23 THROUGH 7-27, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE SIGNAL THAT INDICATES THE MEANING IN COLUMN A (BASIC SIGNAL GROUP FOR FUELING IS R01).

	<u>A. MEANING</u>	<u>B. SIGNAL</u>
7-23.	I AM READY TO REFUEL	1. BB TACK R01
7-24.	I HAVE REFUELED	2. BE TACK R01
7-25.	REPORT WHEN READY TO REFUEL	3. BF TACK R01
7-26.	I AM REFUELING	4. BA TACK R01
7-27.	REFUEL IS COMPLETED	
7-28.	In the signal BK-EL4-AD10-CM1, which group(s) is/are governed by BK?	
	1. EL4 only	
	2. EL4 and AD10 only	
	3. EL4 and CM1 only	
	4. EL4, AD10, and CM1	
7-29.	Your ship received a signal from a junior ship requesting permission to proceed on duties assigned. With what signal should your ship reply to grant permission?	
	1. A	
	2. C	
	3. Permission granted	
	4. OK	
7-30.	When a governing group applies to two or more signals following it, what governing group is inserted after the last signal to which it applies?	
	1. BB	
	2. BE	
	3. BU	
	4. BX	
7-31.	To hoist a signal using plain language, what flag should precede the signal?	
	1. CODE	
	2. DESIG	
	3. EMERG	
	4. FORM	

7-32 Whenever international groups are used alone in flaghoist communication, international procedure is to be used in answering.

1. True
2. False

7-33 When a signal from the supplementary table (except for supplementary table X) is used by itself, it should be preceded by what governing group?

1. BA
2. BC
3. BV
4. BZ

7-34. What substitute should precede signals from supplementary table X?

1. FIRST SUB
2. SECOND SUB
3. THIRD SUB
4. FOURTH SUB

QUESTIONS 7-35 THROUGH 7-46 PERTAIN TO THE USE OF MANEUVERING FLAGS. THE WORD FLAGS FOR ITEMS IN THIS SECTION INDICATES BOTH FLAGS AND PENNANTS EXCEPT WHERE PENNANTS ARE SPECIFIED.

7-35 Which of the following are basic maneuvering flags?

1. DESIG, SPEED, SCREEN
2. FORM, CORPEN, STATION
3. TURN, PORT, PREP
4. STBD, PORT, EMERG

7-36 A complete maneuvering tactical signal consists of one or more maneuvering flags and pennants followed by which of the following items?

1. Alphabet flags
2. Alphabet and numeral flags
3. Numeral flags
4. Numeral pennants

7-37 To construct a tactical signal indicating a true course or bearing, besides the maneuvering flag, what flag(s) should you hoist?

1. One numeral flag
2. Two numeral flags
3. Three numeral flags
4. Four numeral flags

- 7-38. When fewer than three flags are hoisted in a maneuvering signal, they indicate relative bearing.
1. True
 2. False
- 7-39. The OOD orders you to hoist SPEED 25 ANSWER. What speed does this signal indicate?
1. 2.55 knots
 2. 25.55 knots
 3. 25.0 knots
 4. 25.5 knots
- 7-40. The OOD orders you to hoist the signal to indicate a speed of 15.6 knots. What should you hoist?
1. SPEED ONE FIVE SIX
 2. SPEED ONE FIVE ANS SIX
 3. SPEED ONE FIVE TACK SIX
 4. SPEED TACK ONE FIVE SIX
- 7-41. To alter the course of a formation in columns, what maneuvering flag should you hoist as the first flag of the signal?
1. CORPEN
 2. FORM
 3. STATION
 4. TURN
- 7-42. What signal should you hoist to indicate a wheel of 45° to port?
1. CORPEN PORT 45
 2. CORPEN PORT 4 ANS
 3. TURN 45
 4. TURN PORT 45
- 7-43. What is the correct hoist to indicate that addressees are to execute a simultaneous 25° course change to STBD?
1. CORPEN STBD 2 ANS
 2. CORPEN STBD 25
 3. TURN STBD 2 ANS
 4. TURN STBD 25
- 7-44. What is the maneuvering flag used to rearrange ships on an indicated line of bearing from the guide?
1. FORM
 2. PORT
 3. STBD
 4. TURN

- 7-45. How should you construct a signal directing ships to form on a relative bearing of 090° from the starboard side of the guide?
1. FORM STBD 9
 2. FORM STBD 09
 3. FORM 090
 4. FORM STBD 090
- 7-46. A ship is joining up and the JOOD orders you to hoist a signal indicating its position in the formation. What maneuvering flag should you hoist as the first flag of the signal?
1. CORPEN
 2. FORM
 3. STATION
 4. TURN

QUESTIONS 7-47 THROUGH 7-49 PERTAIN TO THE USE OF SUBSTITUTES.

- 7-47. For what purpose are substitutes included in flaghoist signals?
1. To reduce signal transmission
 2. To prevent flag repetition
 3. To speed transmission time
 4. To enhance security
- 7-48. What is the proper use of substitutes for bending on the signal DELTA BRAVO TACK BRAVO DELTA BRAVO?
1. DB TACK 1ST 2ND 3RD
 2. DB TACK 2ND 3RD 1ST
 3. DB TACK 2ND 1ST 3RD
 4. DB TACK 1ST 2ND 4TH
- 7-49. When a tackline separates hoist components, it is regarded in the substitute count.
1. True
 2. False
- 7-50. What is the unit of reference for range?

1. Miles
2. Hundreds of yards
3. Feet
4. Hundreds of feet

QUESTIONS 7-51 THROUGH 7-57 PERTAIN TO THE SIGNALING OF TIMES AND DATES.

- 7-51. TANGO is included in a flaghoist signal to indicate the time of
1. execution
 2. receipt
 3. transmission
 4. relaying
- 7-52. In the text of a signal, times are expressed as four numbers; the first two denote the date and the second two the hour.
1. True
 2. False
- 7-53. How should you transmit a time of 1230 in conjunction with a signal?
1. 1230T
 2. T1230
 3. T12ANS
 4. 12ANST
- 7-54. You are to signal another ship that it is to commence refueling at 1200 and be completed by 1300. If the basic group signal for refueling is RO, what signal should you hoist?
1. T12 TACK RO TACK 13
 2. RO TACK 13T12
 3. RO TACK T12T13
 4. RO TACK T13 TACK T12
- 7-55. How is BT used to indicate that all groups of a display are to be governed by a single time group?
1. It is flown first, followed by TACK
 2. It immediately follows the final group
 3. It is flown both first and last
 4. It is flown last, preceded by TACK
- 7-56. What is the time zone indicator for 52 1/2E to 67 1/2E?
1. +4D
 2. -4D
 3. +5R
 4. -5R

- 7-57. A ship that is in zone minus 12 and keeping daylight saving time should use what time zone indicator?

1. -12M
2. -12N
3. -13M
4. -13N

- 7-58. How should single flags and pennants be separated if you are displaying more than one on the same halyard?

1. By ANS
2. By TANGO
3. By TACK
4. By ALFA

QUESTIONS 7-59 THROUGH 7-65 PERTAIN TO FLAGHOIST PROCEDURES.

- 7-59. How should you answer an originator's flaghoist signal?
1. Repeat the signal close up
 2. Repeat the signal at the dip
 3. Repeat and immediately lower the signal
 4. Hoist ROMEO closed up
- 7-60. How should you acknowledge an originator's flaghoist signal?
1. Close up the repeated hoist
 2. Repeat the hoist at the dip
 3. Haul down the repeated hoist
 4. Hoist ROMEO
- 7-61. During inclement weather, what flag or pennant should a small ship hoist instead of repeating a signal flag for flag?
1. EMERG
 2. ANSWER
 3. FORM
 4. PREP
- 7-62. When you desire to question a hoist, what pennant should you hoist?
1. PREP
 2. INT
 3. EMERG
 4. ANSWER

7-63. What signal should you hoist to indicate to a ship that the signal you are flying is repeated incorrectly?

1. INT 1
2. INT 2
3. INT 3
4. INT 4

7-64. NEGAT without a call preceding it cancels all signals without a call.

1. True
2. False

7-65. If only one of several signals under the same call is to be canceled, it does not have to be repeated when preceded by NEGAT under the same call.

1. True
2. False

7-66. What operating signal means HOIST THE FOLLOWING SIGNAL?

1. ~~Z~~JI
2. ~~Z~~JL
3. ~~Z~~JJ
4. ~~Z~~UI

7-67. Which of the following is an example of a special flaghoist task organization call sign?

1. Three three 6
2. Three 36
3. 3 three 6
4. 3 three six

7-68. Your ship has visual responsibility for the ship astern. You have repeated a signal from the OTC, but the OTC hauls down the signal before the ship astern repeats the signal. How should you relay this to the astern ship?

1. Rehoist close up
2. Rehoist at the dip
3. By flashing light
4. By semaphore

7-69. You receive the signal 1ST Cpl Dp4 Dp6 OOP. To which addressee(s) should you relay this signal?

1. Dp4 only
2. Cpl, Dp4 only
3. Dp4, Dp6 only
4. Cpl, Dp4, Dp6

7-70. Cpl originates a message to Lp3 that is to be relayed by your ship, Dp5. The length of the message requires the use of two hoists. Cpl sends: 1ST Cpl TACK Lp3 OP. In what way will your hoist differ from Cpl?

1. The first hoist will be at the dip
2. The second hoist will be at the dip
3. The first hoist will not include p1
4. The second hoist will substitute p3 for p2

QUESTIONS 7-71 THROUGH 7-75 PERTAIN TO MAKING UP A FLAG FOR THE BREAK.

7-71. Which of the following flags or pennants should always be made up for the break?

1. UNIFORM (Anchoring)
2. DELTA (Degaussing)
3. OSCAR (Man Overboard)
4. FORM (Refuse Barge)

7-72. To start, how many times should you fold the flag and in what direction?

1. Once to your left
2. Once to your right
3. Twice to your left
4. Twice to your right

7-73. How far should you fold the fly end of the flag?

1. One-fourth
2. One-third
3. One-half
4. Three-quarters

7-74. What procedure should you follow to make sure the flag will not unroll until needed?

1. Wrap a turn of white twine near each end
2. Wrap two turns of white twine near each end
3. Wrap a turn of the tail line
4. Wrap two turns of the tail line

7-75. The national ensign should always be made up for the break.

1. True
2. False

ASSIGNMENT 8

Textbook Assignment: "International Signaling," chapter 6, pages 6-1 through 6-20.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>8-1. In communicating with merchantmen, Allied procedures may be used.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. True2. False <p>8-2. What information is contained in chapter 3 of the <i>International Code of Signals</i>?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Distress signals2. Radiotelephone procedures3. Medical signals4. Signaling instructions <p>8-3. What is the group of letters and figures assigned to each station by its administration?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Station of origin2. Station of destination3. Receiving station4. Identity signal <p>8-4. What is the number of flags contained in an international flag bag?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 362. 383. 404. 42 <p>8-5. In international signaling, the standard rate of signaling by flashing light is how many letters per minute?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 252. 303. 354. 40 | <p>8-6. When radiotelephone is used operators should comply with regulations located in what publication?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. ACP 1212. ACP 1253. ACP 1294. <i>Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunications Union</i> <p>8-7. How should you transmit the name of a ship or a specific place?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Use the complement tables2. Spell it out3. Abbreviate the name4. Refer to the nationality code <p>8-8. How should you indicate numbers in an international flaghoist signal?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Use numeral pennants2. Use numeral flags3. Spell them out4. Abbreviate them <p>8-9. When signaling a number to a merchant ship, what flag or pennant should you hoist to indicate a decimal point?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. DELTA2. FIRST SUB3. ANS4. ZERO <p>8-10. How should you transmit the number 6.6 to a merchantman by flashing light?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. SIX POINT SIX2. SIX <u>ANS</u> SIX3. SIX <u>AAA</u> <u>SIX</u>4. SIX <u>AA</u> <u>AA</u> SIX |
|---|--|

- 8-11. A three-figure number preceded by the letter A has what meaning?
1. Bearing
 2. Course
 3. Distance
 4. Range
- 8-12. An international four-character signal that begins with the letter C refers to what type of course?
1. True
 2. Relative
 3. Magnetic
 4. Compass
- 8-13. What should you hoist to indicate the 15th of December, 1996, when communicating using international signaling procedures?
1. D 1 5 1 2
 2. D 1 5 1 2 9 6
 3. D 9 1 1 2 1 5
 4. D 1 2 1 5 9 6
- 8-14. How should you signal your latitude of 45°38'N using international procedures when there is no possibility of confusion?
1. N 4 5 3 8
 2. 4 5 3 8 N
 3. L 4 5 3 8 N
 4. 4 5 3 8 L
- 8-15. You are to notify a passing merchant ship by an MZ signal that navigation is dangerous in the area around latitude 45°36'N and longitude 164°15'W. What signal should you hoist?
1. MZ L 4 5 3 6 N G 1 6 4 1 5 W
 2. MZ 4 5 3 6 G 1 6 4 1 5 W
 3. L 4 5 3 6 N G 1 6 4 1 5 W MZ
 4. G 4 5 3 6 N L 1 6 4 1 5 W MZ
- 8-16. What signal should you hoist to indicate a distance of 5 nautical miles?
1. Rp5
 2. p0p5
 3. p0p5NM
 4. p5M
- 8-17. What is the correct international signal for a course of 215° true and a speed of 22 knots?
1. C 2 1 5 2 2 V
 2. C 2 1 5 V 2 2
 3. C 2 1 5 2 2 S
 4. C 2 1 5 S 2 2
- 8-18. In international procedures, what signal indicates 35 minutes before midnight, local time?
1. T 1 1 2 5
 2. T 2 3 2 5
 3. 1 1 2 5 ~~Z~~
 4. ~~Z~~ 2 3 2 5
- 8-19. In international communications, what serves as a convenient reference number?
1. Time of origin
 2. Time of receipt
 3. Identity signal
 4. Date
- 8-20. Upon entering a foreign port, you see that the harbor master's building displays YV1 on one halyard and a second signal on an adjacent halyard. What does this signal indicate?
1. It asks if the ship needs a pilot
 2. It asks the ship's destination
 3. It signals that the adjacent signal is based on the local signal code
 4. It signals that the adjacent signal is based on Allied communication procedures
- 8-21. What flag should you hoist to indicate that the following signal groups are from the *International Code of Signals*?
1. CODE
 2. STBD
 3. INTERCO
 4. 2ND SUB

- 8-22. When you communicate with a merchant ship, what is the maximum number of hoists you should have flying at one time?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Two plus a tackline
- 8-23. While under way, the OOD orders you to establish communication with a British merchant ship. Not knowing her identity signal, what should you hoist?
1. ANS and your call sign
 2. ANS alone at the dip
 3. CS and ANS
 4. CS and your call sign
- 8-24. A passing merchant ship transmits a signal to your ship by flaghoist. How should you indicate that you understand the signal?
1. Hoist the same signal
 2. Haul down your call
 3. Haul down ANS
 4. Close up ANS
- 8-25. A merchant ship has sent your ship a signal. You have indicated that the signal is understood, and the merchantman hauls down the hoist. What action should you take at this point?
1. Lower ANS to the dip
 2. Lower the repeated call
 3. Haul down the signal
 4. Haul down ANS
- 8-26. What signal should you hoist to indicate to a merchant ship that you have received the signal but do not understand it?
1. **ZQ**
 2. **ZL**
 3. **ZK**
 4. **ZP**
- 8-27. To cancel your last signal to a merchant ship, what signal should you hoist?
1. **ZP**
 2. **ZQ**
 3. **YN**
 4. **YO**
- 8-28. In response to your flaghoist signal to a merchant ship, the merchant ship hoists **ZL**. Upon checking, you discover you have sent QN2 rather than the intended QN1. How should you correct your hoist?
1. Hoist QN1 immediately
 2. Hoist **ZP** and then QN1
 3. Hoist **ZP** and QN1 simultaneously
 4. Hoist QN1 and then **ZP**
- 8-29. How should you signal AAOA using international flaghoist procedures?
1. A 1st SUB O 1st SUB
 2. A 1st SUB O 2nd SUB
 3. A 1st SUB O 3rd SUB
 4. A 2nd SUB O 1st SUB
- 8-30. How should you signal 1131 local time by flaghoist to a merchant ship?
1. T 1 1st SUB 3 2nd SUB
 2. T 1 1st SUB 3 1st SUB
 3. **Z** 1 1st SUB 3 2nd SUB
 4. **Z** 1 1st SUB 3 1st SUB
- 8-31. What should you hoist to indicate that a portion of an international flaghoist signal is to be read as plain language?
1. Y ANS
 2. **YZ**
 3. ANS Y
 4. **ZZ**
- 8-32. What are the four parts of an international flashing light message?
1. Call, identity, heading, text
 2. Call, identity, heading, ending
 3. Call, identity, text, ending
 4. Call, identity, preamble, ending

8-33. A passing commercial vessel transmits your call sign by flashing light. How should you respond?

1. Hoist the answer pennant
2. Hoist your call sign
3. Flash the answering signal
4. Flash your call sign

8-34. After you respond to an international general call, the transmitting ship flashes DE and its name VICTOR. What should you transmit at this point?

1. Your call sign only
2. DE and your call sign
3. DE VICTOR only
4. DE VICTOR and your call sign

8-35. When communicating using international flashing light, you should repeat for each word or group by flashing what signal?

1. R
2. T
3. K
4. M

8-36. To acknowledge a correctly received repetition, you should transmit what signal?

1. T
2. K
3. R
4. OK

8-37. The SS VICTOR completes a message to your ship by making AR. How should you respond to this signal?

1. Flash R
2. Repeat AR
3. Haul down ANS
4. Hoist your identity signal

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 8-38 THROUGH 8-41, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE INTERNATIONAL FLASHING LIGHT PROCEDURE SIGNAL THAT CORRESPONDS WITH THE MEANING IN COLUMN A.

A. MEANING

B. SIGNAL

8-38. Erase signal

1. AA AA AA

8-39. Answering signal

2. AAA

8-40. General call

3. TTTT

8-41. Decimal point

4. EEEEEE

8-42. What should you transmit to call another ship using international sound signaling?

1. AA AA AA
2. The addressee's identity
3. K
4. DE and your call sign

8-43. If a merchant ship calls you by sound, what signal should you send in reply?

1. R R R
2. K and your call sign
3. TTTT
4. CS

8-44. How should you repeat for an international sound signal?

1. Transmit T after each word
2. Transmit T after the complete signal
3. Transmit K after the complete signal
4. Transmit R after the complete signal

8-45. When communicating using radiotelephone, you should spell difficult names of stations.

1. True
2. False

- 8-46. What signal group is used to call all stations in the vicinity?
1. YN
 2. CS
 3. CQ
 4. CN
- 8-47. When communicating using radiotelephone procedures, what should you use to indicate that the following groups are from the *International Code of Signals*?
1. ANS
 2. INTERCO
 3. SIGNALS
 4. INTERNATIONAL
- 8-48. An approaching freighter hoists K1 to indicate that the master wishes to communicate by what method?
1. Radiotelephone
 2. Morse signaling by hand flags or arms
 3. Flaghoist
 4. Flashing light
- 8-49. Upon receiving the international signal K1, what should you hoist to indicate you are ready to receive the message?
1. YS1
 2. YS2
 3. AA
 4. ANS
- 8-50. While you are in coastal waters, an overtaken commercial vessel is displaying ALFA. For what reason should you remain clear of this vessel?
1. Dangerous goods are on board
 2. A diver is down
 3. The vessel is engaged in trawling
 4. The vessel is maneuvering with difficulty
- 8-51. What should a merchant ship hoist to warn your ship that it is maneuvering with difficulty?
1. D
 2. F
 3. P
 4. V
- 8-52. Commercial fishermen are given a wide berth when trawling or otherwise using nets. Depending on the type of activity in which they are engaged, such craft should display which single-letter signals?
1. G, T, ~~Z~~
 2. G Q, V
 3. T, U, ~~Z~~
 4. F, G, Y
- 8-53. While under way, your ship is stopped by the commanding officer. To avoid confusion on the part of merchant ship masters, you should hoist what signal?
1. L
 2. M
 3. S
 4. Y
- 8-54. What single-letter signal should you hoist to inform a merchant ship that she is running into danger?
1. K
 2. R
 3. T
 4. U
- 8-55. What single-letter signals have special meanings as landing signals for small boats with crews or persons in distress?
1. B and D
 2. K and S
 3. U and W
 4. X and ~~Z~~
- 8-56. The list of medicament tables should be used when medications are prescribed. What table in chapter 3 of Pub 102 identifies the table?
1. M-1
 2. M-2
 3. M-3
 4. M-4

- 8-57. For special treatment signals, what section of chapter 3 of Pub 102 should you use?
1. 3A
 2. 3B
 3. 3C
 4. 3D
- 8-58. What section of chapter 3 of Pub 102 signifies the method of administration and dose required to give to a patient?
1. 3D-1
 2. 3D-2
 3. 3D-3
 4. 3D-4
- 8-59. While on the signal bridge at night, you hear a ship's foghorn. You know the nearby ship needs help because she sounds the horn in what manner?
1. Every 30 seconds
 2. Each minute
 3. At 2-minute intervals
 4. Continuously
- 8-60. In what pattern does a merchant ship fire red rockets to indicate it is in distress?
1. One at a time
 2. Two at a time
 3. Three at a time
 4. Four at a time
- 8-61. What is the international radiotelephone signal indicating that the originating ship is in distress?
1. SOS
 2. PAN
 3. MAYDAY
 4. NC
- 8-62. What is the international code signal for distress?
1. CN
 2. NC
 3. SO
 4. OS
- 8-63. A vessel in distress indicates its difficulty by use of a smoke signal. What color is the smoke?
1. Blue
 2. Green
 3. White
 4. Orange
- 8-64. If an aircraft circles your ship, crosses your course close ahead, and then heads eastward, what is the pilot indicating?
1. Your ship's assistance is no longer needed
 2. A ship or craft in distress lies to the east
 3. Flares will be dropped in the east
 4. Survivors have been picked up
- 8-65. An aircraft crosses your wake close astern while the pilot alters propeller pitch. The pilot then flies eastward. What is the pilot indicating?
1. The ship should follow him/her
 2. The assistance of the ship is no longer required
 3. A ship or craft is in distress to the east
 4. There are no survivors
- 8-66. What radiotelephone prefix should you transmit to indicate that you have a very urgent message to transmit concerning the safety of your ship?
1. MAYDAY
 2. PAN
 3. SECURITE
 4. SAFETY
- 8-67. What radiotelephone prefix should you transmit to indicate that you have an important meteorological warning message?
1. PAN
 2. SAFETY
 3. SECURITE
 4. MAY DAY

- 8-68. What is the purpose of the INCSEA agreement?
1. To enable the United States and Russia to communicate
 2. To reduce the number of unintended serious confrontations between the United States and Russia
 3. To reduce the number of confrontations between Russia and the United Kingdom
 4. To reduce the number of confrontations between the United States and the United Kingdom
- 8-69. What signal should you use to acknowledge a signal taken from the INCSEA agreement?
1. ~~Z~~Lp1
 2. YVp1
 3. YVp1-~~Z~~Lp1
 4. CODE Yvp1-~~Z~~Lp1
- 8-70. To cancel a signal from the INCSEA agreement, what signal should you hoist?
1. CODE YN or ~~Z~~P
 2. CODE YN or ~~Z~~L
 3. CODE ~~Z~~L or ~~Z~~P
 4. CODE NEGAT
- 8-71. What signals are reserved for very urgent, important, or very common usage?
1. Single-letter
 2. Two-letter
 3. Three-letter
 4. Four-letter
- 8-72. You receive the signal I AM DAZZLED BY YOUR SEARCHLIGHT. EXTINGUISH IT OR LIFT IT. What should you do to encode the signal?
1. Add a complement
 2. Pick out the key word and locate it in the index
 3. Look in the two-letter signal section
 4. Look for it in the glossary
- 8-73. What complement table should you use to locate "fire-fighting appliance"?
1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4

ASSIGNMENT 9

Textbook Assignment: "Convoy Communications" and "Watchstanding Duties," chapters 7 and 8, pages 7-1 through 8-6.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>9-1. Convoys are usually made up of ships of many different nations, traveling in company for mutual safety and manned by people of many different languages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. True2. False | <p>9-6. Who makes the decision whether to sail ships in convoy or as independents?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. OCA2. Convoy commodore3. NCSO4. CDSORG |
| <p>9-2. What will the Naval Control of Shipping Organization (NCSORG) control in the event of war or national emergency?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Voyage itinerary2. Maintenance repair3. Ship movement4. Allocation of employment | <p>9-7. Who coordinates and controls the routing and movement of merchant ships and convoys within an assigned or adjacent port area?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. NCSO2. OCA3. Convoy commodore4. Reporting officer |
| <p>9-3. Which of the following functions will NOT be assumed by the Civil Direction of Shipping Organization in the time of war or national emergency?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Loading and discharging2. Maintenance and repair3. Harbor movement and storing4. Putting ships in columns outside the harbor | <p>9-8. Who is responsible for Naval Control of Shipping measures both in port and at sea?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reporting officer2. Area commander3. NCSO4. OCA |
| <p>9-4. The control that NCSORG exercises over shipping includes tactical diversions, movement reports, ship routing, and convoy organization.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. True2. False | <p>9-9. What officer is the OCA's representative at a port?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reporting officer2. Area commander3. NCSO4. Convoy commodore |
| <p>9-5. What naval commander is responsible for the movement and protection of allied ships within his/her area?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. CDSORG2. NCSORG3. OCA4. NCSO | <p>9-10. What officer is responsible for the defense of the convoy?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Convoy commodore2. Vice commodore3. OTC4. NSC |

- 9-11. What officer is responsible for the internal operations of the convoy?
1. Vice commodore
 2. Rear commodore
 3. Convoy commodore
 4. OTC
- 9-12. What officer is responsible for the safe navigation of the convoy?
1. Ship's master
 2. Convoy commodore
 3. Vice commodore
 4. Rear commodore
- 9-13. What officer makes the decisions on the placement of ships within the formation after the ships leave port?
1. Escort force commander
 2. NCSO
 3. OTC
 4. Convoy commodore
- 9-14. What officer assumes the duty as convoy commodore if the convoy commodore's ship becomes incapacitated?
1. OTC
 2. NCSO
 3. Vice commodore
 4. Rear commodore
- 9-15. What flag is flown to identify the commodore's ship when a convoy is forming or reforming?
1. CHARLIE
 2. XRAY
 3. YANKEE
 4. ZULU
- 9-16. The convoy commodore informs your ship that she is to assume the guide. What flag should you hoist?
1. GOLF
 2. XRAY
 3. ZULU
 4. Your largest merchant ensign
- 9-17. In the broad convoy formation, you are the first ship in the fourth column. What would be your ship number?
1. 014
 2. 041
 3. 14
 4. 41
- 9-18. In a large formation, what type of ships are designated to relay messages from the commodore?
1. Routing
 2. Relay
 3. Light repeating
 4. Visual guard
- 9-19. If the convoy guide becomes disabled, the leading ship of the next column to starboard immediately becomes guide.
1. True
 2. False
- 9-20. The convoy guide and column guides change when the convoy alters course by which of the following methods?
1. Wheeling
 2. All ships turning simultaneously less than 90°
 3. All ships turning simultaneously more than 90°
 4. Column leaders turning simultaneously, the remaining ships in succession
- 9-21. Assume that five columns of ships are sailing in convoy on course 090°T and that the convoy guide is the leading ship of the middle column. The convoy commodore orders all ships to turn simultaneously to course 130°T. Which ship is the convoy guide when the course change is completed?
1. The lead ship in the port column
 2. The lead ship in the starboard column
 3. The lead ship in the middle column
 4. The rear ship in the middle column

- 9-22. While forming up, what should each ship hoist and keep flying until all ships are on station?
1. The STATION pennant
 2. Her convoy internal call sign
 3. Her international call sign
 4. Her largest merchant ensign
- 9-23. In a convoy formation, what is the primary means of communication?
1. Flashing light
 2. Colored light
 3. Radioteletype
 4. Radiotelephone
- 9-24. What publication should you use for voice radio communication procedures while in a convoy formation?
1. ATP 1, volume I
 2. ATP 1, volume II
 3. ATP 2, volume II
 4. Pub 102
- 9-25. What publication should you use to find the correct pronunciation for the phonetic alphabet?
1. ATP 1, volume I
 2. ATP 2, volume I
 3. ATP 2, volume II
 4. Pub 102
- 9-26. What proword used in convoy formation indicates that you are to carry out antijamming procedures?
1. ALARM
 2. ALERT
 3. KICK
 4. REPEAT

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 9-27 THROUGH 9-30, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE SPECIAL CONVOY CALL SIGN THAT REPRESENTS THE INDIVIDUAL IN COLUMN A.

<u>A. INDIVIDUAL</u>	<u>B. CALL SIGN</u>
9-27. OTC	1. COLT
9-28. Commodore	2. BOSS
9-29. Vice commodore	3. BULL
9-30. Rear commodore	4. CALF
<hr/>	
9-31. What special convoy call sign should you use to call all escort ships?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SODA 2. GANG 3. PLANK 4. LAZY
9-32. You are on the ship that is carrying the escort commander, and you desire to advise other ships that you will take your signal from ATP 2, volume II. What signal should you hoist to indicate this information?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1st SUB 2. 2nd SUB 3. 3rd SUB 4. 4th SUB
9-33. A flaghoist without a call is addressed to the convoy commodore when made by ships in the convoy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False
9-34. In convoy communications, why are flag signals repeated flag for flag?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase speed 2. Merchant ships do not carry 4th substitute 3. To avoid confusion 4. To increase reliability

- 9-35. You send a message by flashing light but you do NOT wish the ships in the convoy to answer. What prosign preceding the call should you use?
1. BBBB
 2. FFFF
 3. HHHH
 4. NNNN
- 9-36. Which of the following situations warrants the use of the executive method of signaling?
1. A report to all ships that the convoy is entering enemy waters
 2. An order to assume plane guard
 3. An order to refuel
 4. An order to all ships to make a simultaneous course change
- 9-37. What pyrotechnic signal should a ship fire if she sights a previously undetected enemy submarine?
1. Two red rockets
 2. Two white rockets in quick succession
 3. Two white rockets in 1-minute intervals
 4. Two white rockets in 2-minute intervals
- 9-38. To what individual does the master report all defects in communications equipment that can NOT be repaired on board?
1. OTC
 2. NCSO
 3. OCA
 4. NCSORG
- 9-39. The three-letter signal vocabulary in chapter 12 of ATP 2, volume II, begins with what letter?
1. A
 2. P
 3. X
 4. Z
- 9-40. What kind of time is used in all convoy communication?
1. Local time
 2. Greenwich mean time
 3. Zone time
 4. Apparent time
- 9-41. You are in formation and you lose a man overboard; you should maneuver your ship to pick up the individual.
1. True
 2. False
- 9-42. What is the yardarm arrangement required by an examination ship at night to indicate that the port is closed?
1. Three fixed white lights
 2. Three fixed green lights
 3. Three fixed red lights
 4. Three fixed blue lights
- QUESTIONS 9-43 THROUGH 9-74 PERTAIN TO SIGNALMAN WATCH STANDING DUTIES.
- 9-43. What should be your primary concern(s) as a Signalman supervisor?
1. Always keeping a person available at the flag bag
 2. Traffic handling and watch discipline
 3. Keeping a close check on signal publications in use
 4. Actual operation
- 9-44. Which of the following requirements is NOT necessary for personnel assigned as signal supervisor?
1. Knowing watch stander's duties in various emergency bills
 2. Being thoroughly familiar with applicable instructions and publications pertaining to visual communications
 3. Being proficient in all forms of visual communication
 4. Being able to locate and use all radio central equipment
- 9-45. Under what conditions should the signal supervisor conduct training for watch personnel?
1. On a scheduled basis only
 2. As practicable under operating conditions
 3. Immediately after every signal sent and received
 4. When maneuvers begin and the pace is rapid

- 9-46. As signal supervisor under way, you should report all but which of the following incidents to the bridge?
1. A ship in company putting up a signal
 2. A casualty to a 12" searchlight
 3. Maintenance to a 12" searchlight
 4. The flagship executing a signal
- 9-47. Before becoming a Signalman supervisor, you should complete the PQS for visual communications.
1. True
 2. False
- 9-48. Before you are assigned as a Signalman of the watch, you should be knowledgeable in all of the following subject areas EXCEPT which one?
1. Special meanings of flags and pennants
 2. Recognition procedures
 3. Procedure signs and signals
 4. Being able to maneuver the ship for flaghoist purposes
- 9-49. During which of the following periods should you slack off halyards?
1. Fair weather
 2. Unlimited visibility
 3. Darkness
 4. Independent steaming
- 9-50. Which of the following actions should you always take if equipment fails while you are on watch?
1. Repair the equipment immediately
 2. Report the failure immediately
 3. Tag the equipment out of service
 4. Order repair parts
- 9-51. How often should you air your bunting?
1. Daily
 2. Weekly
 3. Monthly
 4. As needed to prevent mildew
- 9-52. Permission to air your flags must be obtained from what individual?
1. Signal officer
 2. OOD
 3. OTC
 4. CO
- 9-53. With regard to flaghoist communications, which of the following actions is NOT indicative of an alert signal force?
1. Hoisting and hauling down signals smoothly
 2. Bending on flags correctly the first time
 3. Speed in hauling up the hoist
 4. Hauling down signals in such a manner that they are allowed to stream to leeward or over the side
- 9-54. When you are signaling another ship at night using a 12" searchlight, what precautions should you observe?
1. Illuminating the ship's bridge and aircraft
 2. Pointing the light straight up
 3. Directing the light off water
 4. Signaling without the use of a reducer
- 9-55. You are aboard a carrier engaged in night flight operations. The commanding officer wishes to replenish at first light. If at all possible, what equipment should you use to signal the AO in company?
1. 12" searchlight
 2. Multipurpose light
 3. Yardarm blinkers
 4. Infrared
- 9-56. What should you use as a formation plot to keep track of ships in company?
1. Navigation chart
 2. Chalkboard
 3. Maneuvering board
 4. Plotting map

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 9-57 AND 9-58, REFER TO FIGURE 8-1 IN YOUR TEXTBOOK. YOU ARE ABOARD USS VICKSBURG (CG 69) AND YOU HAVE A MESSAGE FOR USS GETTYSBURG (CG 64).

9-57. What is the true bearing of Gettysburg from Vicksburg?

1. 050°
2. 070°
3. 210°
4. 230°

9-58. What is the relative bearing of Gettysburg from Vicksburg?

1. 000°
2. 180°
3. 210°
4. 230°

9-59. You are stationed on your signal bridge as a spotter. What is your main responsibility?

1. To assist in hoisting signals
2. To determine the meaning of tactical signals
3. To identify and call out each flag in a received signal
4. To record incoming signals

9-60. You are the spotter on your signal bridge. The ship maneuvers in such a way that you have difficulty reading the flaghoist signal. What problem?

1. Inform the leading Signalman
2. Inform the commanding officer
3. Have another Signalman assist you from a different position
4. Move to another position

9-61. Time of transmission, reference number, and date-time group of a sending station are noted on a received message by what individual?

1. Recorder
2. Spotter
3. Signalman of the watch
4. Signalman supervisor

9-62. At the time of receipt of a visual message, the message is initialed by the recorder and supervisor.

1. True
2. False

9-63. How many minutes does it take for a lookout to obtain the best night vision after leaving a light compartment?

1. 10 min
2. 20 min
3. 30 min
4. 40 min

9-64. A lookout may use which of the following terms when reporting contacts to the bridge?

1. Relative bearing
2. True bearing
3. Position angle
4. All of the above

9-65. The Signalman should be the first to sight and identify objects, even on ships with an assigned lookout team.

1. True
2. False

9-66. What publication requires that an accurate and complete record be maintained of all events that occur during each watch?

1. ACP 121
2. ACP 129
3. NTP 3
4. NTP 4

9-67. Before assigning any classification to the visual log, you should consult what instruction?

1. SECNAVINST 5212.5
2. OPNAVINST 5510.1
3. OPNAVINST 4790.4
4. OPNAVINST 3120.32

- 9-68. The visual log should be retained for a minimum of how many months before disposal?
1. 1
 2. 6
 3. 12
 4. 18
- 9-69. Which of the following information is NOT recorded in the visual log?
1. A time zone change
 2. A broken searchlight
 3. A exchange of calls
 4. The conducting of flight ops
- 9-70. What is the transmission abbreviation for an infrared non-directional message?
1. NFL
 2. NBK
 3. MPL
 4. NIL
- 9-71. Even though traffic is not transmitted to an exempted addressee, the addressee should still be logged.
1. True
 2. False
- 9-72. What kind of time is used for entries in the visual log, and how often is a new page started?
1. GMT, each watch
 2. Local, each watch
 3. GMT, daily
 4. Local, daily
- 9-73. How should you correct an error in the visual log?
1. Erase the entry and rewrite it correctly
 2. Draw a single line through the entry, reenter it correctly, and have the leading Signalman initial the change
 3. Draw a single line through the entry, reenter it correctly, and initial the change
 4. Draw a single line through the entry and reenter it correctly
- 9-74. As a general rule, how often should the leading Signalman check the visual log?
1. Daily
 2. Weekly
 3. Monthly
 4. Quarterly

ASSIGNMENT 10

Textbook Assignment: "Watchstanding Duties" (continued) and "Navigational Duties," chapters 8 and 9, pages 8-6 through 9-5.

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- | | |
|--|---|
| 10-1. Your ship is the OTC for flaghoist drill. You hoist the signal to indicate the start of the drill. Where should you log this signal? <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Communications drill log2. Visual communications log3. Deck log4. Communications center log | 10-6. At what time should you conduct your watch-to-watch inventory? <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. At any time during the watch2. At the change of each watch3. Within 15 minutes after relieving the watch4. Within 15 minutes after being relieved from your watch |
| 10-2. In what order are messages filed in the visual station file? <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. By classification2. By alphabetical order3. By date-time group4. By priority | 10-7. Normally, the watch-to-watch inventory must be retained for at least how many days? <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 10 days2. 20 days3. 30 days4. 40 days |
| 10-3. What is the minimum retention period for the visual station file? <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 10 days2. 20 days3. 30 days4. 40 days | 10-8. Classified material is made available to personnel only on a need-to-know basis. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. True2. False |
| 10-4. What file contains a copy of every message sent or received by your ship? <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Visual station2. General message3. Communications center master4. Cryptocenter | 10-9. Who is directly responsible for classified material held on the signal bridge? <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The signal supervisor2. The signal officer3. The communications officer4. The commanding officer |
| 10-5. Who has custody of publications issued to the signal bridge? <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Communications officer2. Signal supervisor3. Leading Signaller4. Signal officer | 10-10. If there are proper stowing facilities on the signal bridge, who is responsible for delivering, collecting, and securing classified material? <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The commanding officer2. The signal officer3. The signal supervisor4. The watch supervisor |

QUESTIONS 10-11 THROUGH 10-21 PERTAIN TO
EMERGENCY SIGNALS.

- 10-11. What signal should a pilot fire to indicate that an early landing is necessary in the interest of safety, but he/she can orbit a bit longer?
1. One red flare
 2. Two red flares
 3. One green flare
 4. Two green flares
- 10-12. If his/her plane is equipped for visual signaling, what should a pilot signal to indicate receipt of a message?
1. B
 2. C
 3. O
 4. R
- 10-13. What should a helicopter pilot fire to indicate the need for an immediate landing?
1. A white flare
 2. A red flare
 3. A green flare
 4. A yellow flare
- 10-14. During wartime, your ship receives a signal at 1100 from an aircraft that indicates the need for an emergency landing. What signal should your ship use to indicate that the ship is ready to receive the aircraft for immediate landing?
1. A series of red flares
 2. A series of white flares
 3. A series of green flares
 4. Flashing ~~Z~~'s
- 10-15. To indicate to a pilot NOT to land, ditch, or bail out in the area close to the ship, what signal should you flash?
1. C
 2. F
 3. Y
 4. Z
- 10-16. What signal should your ship hoist to indicate to all ships in the area that a fixed wing emergency landing is in progress and to keep clear?
1. EMERGENCY GOLF
 2. EMERGENCY FOXTROT
 3. EMERGENCY SIX
 4. EMERGENCY HOTEL
- 10-17. What special signal should you flash to indicate that the OTC has given permission for an aircraft in distress to approach your ship?
1. A white G
 2. A green G
 3. A red G
 4. A white R
- 10-18. A submarine fires a white or yellow smoke bomb followed by a second white or yellow smoke bomb 3 minutes later. What does this signal mean?
1. Coming to the surface
 2. Coming to periscope depth
 3. Submerging to periscope depth
 4. Submerging completely
- 10-19. What signal should a submarine fire to indicate that she is carrying out emergency surfacing procedures?
1. A white smoke bomb
 2. A green smoke bomb
 3. A red smoke bomb
 4. A white and green smoke bomb
- 10-20. Where should you always hoist OSCAR for a man overboard emergency?
1. At the gaff
 2. At the mizzen truck
 3. At the main mast
 4. Where best seen

- 10-21. Which of the following signals does NOT indicate a man overboard at night?
1. Six blasts on the ship's whistle
 2. Flashing the not-under-command lights
 3. A white pyrotechnic signal
 4. A red pyrotechnic signal

QUESTIONS 10-22 THROUGH 10-43 PERTAIN TO THE DUTIES OF A BOATCREW SIGNALMAN.

- 10-22. What is the primary reason for assigning a Signalman to a boatcrew?
1. To help retrieve a person overboard
 2. To act as an extra lookout
 3. To pass steering directions received from the ship to the coxswain
 4. To inform nearby ships of a person overboard
- 10-23. When fired from a Mk 135 signal illumination kit, a flare will rise to what minimum height?
1. 150 ft
 2. 250 ft
 3. 350 ft
 4. 450 ft
- 10-24. What is the minimum number of seconds a Mk 135 flare will burn?
1. 3.5
 2. 4.5
 3. 5.5
 4. 6.5
- 10-25. If the Mk 135 flare fails to fire, try again and then discard overboard.
1. True
 2. False

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 10-26 THROUGH 10-28, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE COLOR OF THE FLARE MATCHING THE SIGNAL IN COLUMN A.

<u>A. SIGNAL</u>	<u>B. COLOR</u>
10-26. Need assistance	1. Green
10-27. Cannot find person	2. White
10-28. Have recovered person	3. Red

-
- 10-29. You are the Signalman in a boat searching for a person washed overboard. The ship fires two green stars. What is the meaning of this signal?
1. Steer to starboard
 2. Steer straight toward the ship
 3. Steer straight away from the ship
 4. Return to the ship
- 10-30. You are the boatcrew Signalman. Your ship fires two white stars. What should you direct the coxswain to do?
1. Return to the ship
 2. Steer straight away from the ship
 3. Steer to port
 4. Hold steady on present course
- 10-31. What signal should your ship use to direct your boat to return to the ship?
1. One red star
 2. Two red stars
 3. One green star
 4. Two green stars

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 10-32 THROUGH 10-35, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE HOIST YOU SHOULD EXECUTE WHEN GIVEN THE ORDER IN COLUMN A.

<u>A. ORDER</u>	<u>B. HOIST</u>
10-32. Steer right	1. EIGHT
10-33. Steer straight toward the ship	2. QUEBEC
10-34. Steer straight away away from the ship	3. EIGHT STBD
10-35. Return to ship	4. EIGHT SCREEN

10-36. While on watch, your most likely method of sending administrative traffic is by what means?

1. Flashing light and semaphore
2. Flashing light and flaghoist
3. Semaphore and flaghoist
4. Semaphore and pyrotechnics

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 10-37 THROUGH 10-41, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE WEATHER WARNING THAT IS INDICATED BY THE SIGNAL IN COLUMN A. (PENNANTS ARE RED; FLAGS ARE RED WITH A BLACK SQUARE CENTER).

<u>A. SIGNAL</u>	<u>B. WARNING</u>
10-37. One pennant	1. Small craft
10-38. One flag	2. Storm
10-39. Three lights	3. Gale
10-40. Two flags	4. Hurricane
10-41. One white light over one red light	

10-42. Storm warning signals may be used to inform international vessels of a hurricane storm.

1. True
2. False

QUESTIONS 10-43 THROUGH 10-47 PERTAIN TO UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT.

10-43. The control ship is the ship that maintains course and speed and normally serves as the guide.

1. True
2. False

10-44. What signal should you hoist to indicate to the delivery ship that you are ready to come alongside?

1. ROMEO closed up
2. ROMEO at the dip
3. ROMEO hauled down
4. PREP closed up

10-45. What signal should you hoist to indicate that you have to temporarily stop supplying ammo?

1. PREP closed up
2. BRAVO closed up
3. BRAVO at the dip
4. ROMEO closed up

10-46. What dayshape signal should you display when you are alongside another ship?

1. BALL-BALL
2. BALL-DIAMOND
3. DIAMOND-BALL-DIAMOND
4. BALL-DIAMOND-BALL

10-47. Along with the flaghoist signal for emergency breakaway, the initiating ship will sound six short blasts on the ship's whistle.

1. True
2. False

QUESTIONS 10-53 THROUGH 10-75 PERTAIN TO NAVIGATIONAL DUTIES.

10-53. What is the directive force of a magnetic compass?

1. The magnetic field of the North Pole
2. The magnetic force of the South Pole
3. The magnetic field of Earth
4. The sum of the differences between Earth's two magnetic fields

10-54. How are shipboard magnetic compasses classified?

1. Location in the ship
2. Degree of magnetic protection
3. Accuracy
4. Use

10-55. What compass does the navigator use to determine the accuracy of other compasses?

1. Steering compass
2. Standard compass
3. Gyrocompass
4. Any compass he/she believes to be the most accurate

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 10-48 THROUGH 10-51, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE COMMODITY THAT FITS THE SIGNAL LISTED IN COLUMN A.

A. SIGNAL

B. COMMODITY

10-48. Green

1. Stores

10-49. Blue

2. Ammunition

10-50. White

3. Diesel oil

10-51. Green with vertical white stripes

4. Water

10-56. Where is the steering compass located?

1. After steering
2. Secondary conn
3. Near the helmsman
4. Bridge wing

10-52. What is the color of the distance marker used to indicate 180 feet?

1. Red
2. Blue
3. White
4. Green

COURSES AND BEARINGS, WHEN RECORDED, ARE CHARACTERIZED ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF COMPASS USED. IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 10-57 THROUGH 10-60, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE PROPER METHOD OF RECORDING A BEARING WHEN UTILIZING THE COMPASS IN COLUMN A.

<u>A. COMPASS</u>	<u>B. DESIGNATION</u>
10-57. Standard	1. PSTCO
10-58. Steering	2. PSC
10-59. Gyro	3. PGC
10-60. That which points to true rather than magnetic north	
<hr/>	
10-61. The basis of determining all true bearings and courses is true north. This being so, why don't navigators use the compass that always points to true north as the ship's standard of compass accuracy?	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is affected by magnetic variation 2. Others are unaffected by magnetic deviation 3. It is subject to mechanical and electrical failure 4. Others are never subject to failure
10-62. What term denotes the nonmagnetic metal ring that is equipped with a sighting device and tics over a gyro repeater or a magnetic compass?	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bearing circle 2. Azimuth circle 3. Telescopic alidade 4. Vane circle

- 10-63. From your ship's position you can see (A) Venus and (B) Cape Henry Light. In what way should you report their direction?
1. Azimuth of (A), bearing of (B)
 2. Azimuth of both (A) and (B)
 3. Bearing of (A), azimuth of (B)
 4. Bearing of (A) and (B)
- 10-64. When taking a bearing of a lighthouse, what should you train on that lighthouse?
1. Prism
 2. Vane
 3. Hairline
 4. Reflector
- 10-65. How is the bearing of an object indicated on a bearing or azimuth circle?
1. By the hairline in the reflecting prism of the after vane
 2. By the hairline in the reflecting prism of the forward vane
 3. By the vertical wire in the near vane
 4. By the vertical wire in the far vane
- 10-66. When taking an azimuth of the sun, you should train the azimuth circle so that the sunlight is reflected from the concave mirror into what part?
1. The peep vane
 2. The far vane
 3. The prism
 4. The mirror behind the far vane
- 10-67. When measuring the azimuth of a dimly shining star, you should train the azimuth circle so that the star's position is in what position?
1. In the concave mirror
 2. In the prism attachment
 3. Under the hairline of the prism attachment
 4. Under the hairline in the far vane prism

10-68. You can determine a relative bearing with an azimuth circle by training the sighting vanes on an object and reading its bearing from what part?

1. The spirit level
2. The prism
3. The beam of light on the compass card
4. The inner circle graduation adjacent to the lubber's line

10-69. When using a telescopic alidade, where should you take bearings directly from?

1. The sighting vanes
2. The lubber's line
3. The compass card
4. The spirit level

10-70. What term denotes the angular position of degrees, minutes, and seconds of arc north and south of the equator?

1. Longitude
2. Latitude
3. Parallel
4. Meridian

10-71. In giving navigational positions, one degree is divided into how many minutes?

1. 15
2. 30
3. 45
4. 60

10-72. In nautical distance, one degree of latitude may be considered as how many nautical miles?

1. 15
2. 30
3. 45
4. 60

10-73. What is the most commonly used navigational chart?

1. Transverse mercator
2. Mercator projection
3. Gnomonic
4. Polyconic

10-74. Which of the following charts shows the greatest details?

1. 1:5,000
2. 1:50,000
3. 1:100,000
4. 1:600,000

10-75. Which of the following scales is the smallest?

1. 1:5,000
2. 1:50,000
3. 1:100,000
4. 1:600,000

ASSIGNMENT 11

Textbook Assignment: "Navigational Duties" (continued), chapter 9, pages 9-5 through 9-31.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 11-1 THROUGH 11-5, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE TYPE OF CHART THAT MOST LIKELY WOULD BE USED WITH THE SCALE IN COLUMN A.

A. SCALE

B. CHART

11-1. 1:600,000

1. General

11-2. 1:100,000

2. Harbor

11-3. 1:80,000

3. Coastal

11-4. 1:20,000

11-5. 1:5,000

11-6. Where on a chart should you look to find the notation that provides the key to depth information?

1. On the back
2. In the corner
3. Under the chart title
4. Above the chart title

11-7. All charts used by the U.S. Navy are issued by what organization?

1. The National Ocean Service
2. The Defence Mapping Agency
3. The U.S. Coast Guard
4. The British Admiralty

11-8. The Notice to Mariners issues information on new charts, chart corrections, cancellations, and changes to nautical charts and publications.

1. True
2. False

11-9. How often are Notice to Mariners issued to U.S. Navy ships?

1. Weekly
2. Monthly
3. Bi-monthly
4. Annually

QUESTIONS 11-10 THROUGH 11-42 PERTAIN TO AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

11-10. A visual aid to navigation has which of the following benefits?

1. Its height is shown on the area chart
2. It often can be used to fix the ship's position
3. It always indicates a danger area
4. Its light is never extinguished

11-11. Lighted aids to navigation are indicated on charts by what item?

1. Capital letters
2. Slanted letters
3. Units
4. Symbols

11-12. Which of the following descriptions of light aids is NOT contained in the *List of Lights*?

1. Lighted harbor buoys
2. Storm signals
3. Radio directions
4. Signal stations

11-13. What are the four standard colors for lights on aids to navigation?

1. Green, red, white, blue
2. Green, red, yellow, blue
3. Green, red, white, yellow
4. Green, red, yellow, orange

- 11-14. Information needed to amplify a chart's description of a light in U.S. waters can be found in what publication?
1. *List of Lights*
 2. *Light list*
 3. Portfolio Chart List
 4. Chart No. 1
- 11-15. What is the most important characteristic of a navigation light for identification purposes?
1. Fixed lights
 2. Periods of systematic change
 3. Color
 4. Size
- 11-16. What type of light flashes at least 50 times each minute?
1. Fixed
 2. Occulting
 3. Alternating
 4. Quick flashing
- 11-17. What type of light shows groups of two or more flashes at regular intervals?
1. Isophase
 2. Morse code
 3. Group flashing
 4. Occulting
- 11-18. What range is the maximum distance at which a light can be seen under the existing visibility condition?
1. Luminous
 2. Geographic
 3. Computed
 4. Nominal
- 11-19. What range is the maximum distance at which a light can be seen in clear weather?
1. Luminous
 2. Geographic
 3. Computed
 4. Nominal
- 11-20. In addition to the light itself, a lighthouse may contain which of the following aids?
1. Radar and fog signaling equipment
 2. Radar reflectors and direction-finding instruments
 3. Fog signaling and radio beacon equipment
 4. Radio beacon equipment and radar reflectors
- 11-21. Where conditions make it impossible or impractical to build a permanent lighthouse, what aid(s) is/are used?
1. Buoys
 2. Channel markers
 3. Light station
 4. Lightship
- 11-22. When a regular lightship goes in for repair, what is painted on the side of the ship taking her place?
1. RELIEF
 2. RELIEF SHIP
 3. SHIP
 4. POSITION
- 11-23. What term denotes the red glass placed in the lanterns of certain lighthouses to indicate danger bearing?
1. Light areas
 2. Sector light
 3. Sections light
 4. Set light
- 11-24. Although buoys are valuable aids to navigation, they must never be relied on exclusively.
1. True
 2. False
- 11-25. What IALA Maritime Buoyage System region should you be using if you were located in Africa?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D

- 11-26. The major rule to remember when you use the different IALA regions is the color of the lateral marks.
1. True
 2. False
- 11-27. What marks are used to indicate that navigable waters lie to the named side of the mark?
1. Lateral
 2. Cardinal
 3. Isolated
 4. Safe water
- 11-28. What marks are used to call attention to an area or specific feature?
1. Lateral
 2. Cardinal
 3. Special
 4. Isolated
- 11-29. What are the shapes of can and nun buoys, respectively?
1. Conical and cylindrical
 2. Cylindrical and conical
 3. Straight-sided and narrow-waisted
 4. Narrow-waisted and straight-sided
- 11-10. Lighted buoys in the United States are referred to as what type of buoys?
1. Can
 2. Nun
 3. Pillar
 4. Light
- 11-31. What color buoy is used to mark obstructions and channel junctions?
1. Red and green
 2. Red and black
 3. Green and black
 4. Green and yellow
- 11-32. What is the meaning of a channel junction buoy, if the top band of the buoy is green?
1. Preferred channel is to starboard
 2. Preferred channel is to port
 3. Do not pass to starboard
 4. Do not pass to port
- 11-33. What color buoys are used to indicate the mid-channel, a fairway, or a landfall?
1. Yellow
 2. Red and green
 3. Red and white
 4. Red and black
- 11-34. What color buoys are used to mark anchorage sights?
1. Yellow
 2. Red and green
 3. Red and white
 4. Red and black
- 11-35. When numbering buoys, you should use odd numbers only on solid red buoys.
1. True
 2. False
- 11-36. What is the color of the triangular daymark that has the approximate shape of the top of a nun buoy?
1. Red
 2. Green
 3. Black
 4. Yellow
- 11-37. You are under way from port and you see a cardinal mark that is very quick flashing every 5 seconds. What direction should you travel?
1. North
 2. East
 3. South
 4. West

11-38. What mark is used to indicate either a shoal that is well offshore or an inlet separated by a narrow channel?

1. Isolated
2. Safe water
3. Special
4. Cardinal

11-39. Every buoy or light structure along the Intracoastal Waterway has part of its surface painted what color?

1. Red
2. Black
3. Green
4. Yellow

11-40. When a ship reaches a position where the two range lights or beacons are seen exactly in line, that ship is

1. off range
2. on range
3. guiding correctly
4. not guiding correctly

11-41. By what characteristic can you identify a lighthouse that is transmitting fog signals?

1. The intensity of the blast
2. The number, interval, and tone of the blast
3. The code formed by the signal
4. The distance the sound carries

11-42. What sound apparatus emits sound through a stell reed that is vibrated by compressed air?

1. Diaphones
2. Diaphragm horns
3. Reed horns
4. Siren

QUESTIONS 11-43 THROUGH 11-65 PERTAIN TO THE RULES OF THE ROAD.

11-43. Inland Rules apply to all vessels on the inland waters of the United States and to vessels of the United States on the Canadian waters of the Great Lakes.

1. True
2. False

11-44. What is the international whistle signal for I AM ALTERING MY COURSE TO PORT?

1. One short blast
2. Two short blasts
3. Three short blasts
4. One prolonged blast

11-45. Under both International and Inland Rules, what is the minimum number of short blasts used as the danger signal?

1. 7
2. 6
3. 5
4. 4

11-46. What is the inland whistle signal for I INTEND TO LEAVE YOU ON MY STARBOARD SIDE?

1. One short blast
2. One long blast
3. Two short blasts
4. Two long blasts

11-47. What rule applies when two power-driven vessels are crossing so as to involve the risk of collision?

1. 14
2. 15
3. 16
4. 17

11-48. A sailboat always has the right-of-way over a power-driven vessel.

1. True
2. False

- 11-49. International Rules of the Road require that rules for lights are to be complied with from sunset to sunrise. During what periods must lights be complied with under Inland Rules?
- 1 hour before sunset to 1 hour before sunrise
 - 1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise
 - 1 hour before sunset to 1 hour after sunrise
 - Sunset to sunrise
- 11-50. The fore masthead light on a power-driven vessel is how many feet above the deck?
- Between 10 and 15
 - Between 15 and 30
 - Between 20 and 40
 - 45
- 11-51. A vessel over 50 meters in length shows a white light aft. How many feet is this light higher than the fore masthead light?
- 10 ft
 - 15 ft
 - 20 ft
 - 25 ft
- 11-52. Depending on the size of the vessel, side lights must be visible from what distance?
- 1 to 3 miles
 - 2 to 4 miles
 - 3 to 6 miles
 - 5 to 8 miles
- 11-53. What should be the arc of horizon of the side light?
- 112.5°
 - 115.5°
 - 125.5°
 - 135.5°
- 11-54. What should be the arc of horizon of the stern light?
- 100°
 - 115°
 - 125°
 - 135°
- 11-55. What light signal indicates a pilot vessel?
- White over white
 - White over red
 - Red over white
 - Red over red
- 11-56. What is the daylight display for a ship anchored in a channel?
- A diamond shape forward
 - A diamond shape aft
 - A ball shape forward
 - A ball shape aft
- 11-57. A power-driven vessel greater than 50 meters is towing astern, with the length of tow less than 200 meters. What light should it display?
- Two masthead lights, side lights, and a white stern light
 - Three masthead lights, side lights, and a yellow stern light
 - Two masthead lights, an after masthead light, side lights, and a yellow-over-white stern light
 - Two masthead lights, side lights, and a yellow-over-white stern light
- 11-58. What is the daytime signal for a towing vessel restricted in her movement?
- BALL-DIAMOND-BALL
 - DIAMOND-BALL-DIAMOND
 - BALL-DIAMOND-BALL and a DIAMOND
 - DIAMOND-BALL-DIAMOND and a BALL
- 11-59. You sight a ship showing only its side lights and two vertically aligned all-around red lights. What condition of the ship should you report to the bridge?
- It has run aground
 - It is towing another vessel
 - It is moored in the channel
 - It is not under command but making way

- 11-60. What is the inland light signal for a ship pushing ahead or alongside a vessel?
1. Two masthead lights, side lights, and a stern light
 2. Two masthead lights, side lights, and a yellow-over-yellow stern light
 3. Two masthead lights, side lights, and a white-over-yellow stern light
 4. Two masthead lights, side lights, and a yellow-over-white stern light
- 11-61. What is the daytime signal for a vessel constrained by draft?
1. BALL
 2. DIAMOND
 3. CYLINDER
 4. BALL-BALL-BALL
- 11-62. What is the duration of a prolonged blast?
1. 2 to 4 sec
 2. 3 to 5 sec
 3. 4 to 6 sec
 4. 6 to 8 sec
- 11-63. What is the fog signal for a vessel over 100 meters in length, anchored in fog?
1. Rapid ringing of the gong for 5 seconds
 2. Five strokes of the bell
 3. Rapid ringing of the bell for 5 seconds
 4. Rapid ringing of the bell and gong for 5 seconds
- 11-64. What is the fog signal for a pilot vessel on duty?
1. One prolonged blast
 2. Two prolonged blasts
 3. Three short blasts
 4. Four short blasts
- 11-65. What is the fog signal for a power-driven vessel making headway in thick weather?
1. One prolonged blast
 2. Two prolonged blasts
 3. One prolonged blast followed by one short blast
 4. One prolonged blast followed by two short blasts

ASSIGNMENT 12

Textbook Assignment: “Honors and Ceremonies,” chapter 10, pages 10-1 through 10-21.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>12-1. How should the national flag be displayed when displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. From your right as you face it 2. From the flag’s own right 3. From your left with your back to it 4. From the flag’s own left <p>12-2. Before the national flag is half-masted, it must be first hoisted to the peak.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False <p>12-3. Where should the ensign be displayed while your ship is at anchor?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gaff 2. Main truck 3. Jackstaff 4. Flagstaff <p>12-4. During what period is the ensign displayed while your ship is in port?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sunrise to 1800 2. Sunrise to sunset 3. 0800 to sunset 4. 0800 to 1800 <p>12-5. To what point of hoist is the ensign shifted when your ship gets under way?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gaff 2. Jackstaff 3. Main truck 4. Flagstaff <p>12-6. What is the flagstaff length for a vessel 225 feet in length?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 12 ft 2. 16 ft 3. 17 ft 4. 20 ft | <p>12-7. In a semicircle grouping, where is the U.S. ensign displayed?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The first flag starting from the right 2. The first flag starting from the left 3. In the middle of the semicircle 4. In alphabetical order <p>12-8. When half-masting during dress or full-dress ship, all national ensigns displayed should be half-masted.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False <p>12-9. During what time period is the ensign half-masted on Memorial Day?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dawn to dusk 2. Sunrise to sunset 3. 0800 to sunset 4. 0800 to 1220 |
|--|--|

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 12-10 THROUGH 12-13, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE PERIOD OF TIME DURING WHICH THE NATIONAL FLAG IS HALF-MASTED ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEATH OF THE CIVIL OFFICIAL IN COLUMN A.

A. OFFICIAL

B. PERIOD

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>12-10. Vice President</p> <p>12-11. President</p> <p>12-12. Former President</p> <p>12-13. Secretary of the Navy</p> | <p>1. 10 days</p> <p>2. 30 days</p> <p>3. Day of death until burial</p> |
|---|---|

- 12-14. What is the correct way to half-mast the ensign at morning colors and haul it down at evening colors (M-morning; E-evening)?
1. M-raise to half-mast and secure;
E-lower directly from half-mast
 2. M-raise to half-mast and secure;
E-raise to peak, then lower
 3. M-raise to peak, then lower to half-mast;
E-raise to peak, then lower
 4. M-raise to peak, then lower to half-mast;
E-lower directly from half-mast
- 12-15. When, if ever, should a U.S. Navy ship originate a salute to another ship by dipping its ensign?
1. When the ship is under the command of a non-NATO ally
 2. When the ship is of a NATO ally
 3. When the ship is commanded by a senior officer
 4. Never
- 12-16. While on the high seas, you pass a merchant vessel that dips its ensign. You should not answer the dip if it is flying the flag of a nation that the United States considers to be of what origin?
1. Friendly
 2. Unfriendly
 3. Recognized
 4. Unrecognized
- 12-17. A merchant ship dips its flag in salute to your ship at 0715 while you are in port. How should you respond?
1. Hoist the ensign for a brief time, then haul it down
 2. Hoist the ensign, return the dip, and haul the ensign down
 3. Return the dip after morning colors
 4. Do nothing
- 12-18. Your ship is flying a size 8 national ensign. What size union jack should you be flying?
1. 5
 2. 7
 3. 8
 4. One the same size as the union of the ensign
- 12-19. The union jack flying from the yardarm of a naval vessel has what meaning?
1. A court of inquiry is in session
 2. Funeral service for the commanding officer is in session
 3. Civilian official is departing in 5 minutes
 4. An official visit from a diplomat
- 12-20. When embarked in a U.S. Navy boat within the waters of the country to which he/she is accredited, a Charge d’Affaires of the United States should display what from the bow of the boat?
1. U.S. Navy flag
 2. Union jack
 3. National ensign
 4. Miniature of his/her personal flag
- 12-21. What type of commissioned ship should NOT display a commission pennant, command pennant, or personal flag?
1. Destroyer
 2. Cruiser
 3. Tug
 4. Hospital ship
- 12-22. What pennant or flag may replace the commission pennant?
1. Church pennant
 2. Personal flag
 3. Foreign ensign when in a foreign port
 4. Union jack during a general court martial
- 12-23. It is permissible to display a command pennant and a commission pennant simultaneously.
1. True
 2. False

12-24. Flag officers afloat fly their personal flag during what periods?

1. From 0800 until evening colors
2. From sunrise to sunset
3. From sunset to sunrise
4. Continuously

12-25. When two commanders within a type are entitled to display the same command pennant and have the same organizational number, the senior of the two uses roman numerals on the pennant.

1. True
2. False

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 12-26 AND 12-27, ASSUME THAT YOU ARE A PART OF THE FLAGSHIP SIGNAL GANG. THE SHIP IS TO BE DRESSED AT MORNING COLORS. YOU WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SHIFTING THE COMMANDER'S PERSONAL FLAG.

12-26. If your ship is two-masted, what should be your point of hoist?

1. Main truck
2. Fore truck
3. Starboard main yardarm
4. Port main yardarm

12-27. If your ship has only one mast, where should the flag be displayed?

1. Main truck
2. Starboard yardarm
3. Port yardarm
4. Fore truck

12-28. While riding in an automobile, when may an officer entitled to a personal flag or command pennant display his/her personal flag or pennant?

1. During national holidays only
2. Any time after becoming entitled to the flag or pennant
3. Whenever he/she believes it is necessary
4. On official occasions only

12-29. What is the staff ornament for vehicle flags?

1. Acorn
2. Ball
3. Flat truck
4. Star

12-30. Upon the death of the commanding officer, the commission pennant, along with the ensign and union jack, is half-masted from the death to sunset of the

1. day of the funeral
2. second day after the funeral
3. 10th day after the funeral
4. 30th day after the funeral

12-31. Aboard a mastless ship, where is the commission pennant flown?

1. Jackstaff
2. Flagstaff
3. Gaff
4. Highest conspicuous point

12-32. What is the major difference between a full-dressed and a dressed ship?

1. A dressed ship displays smaller ensigns than a full-dressed ship
2. A dressed ship displays a rainbow of signal flags; a full-dressed ship does not
3. A full-dressed ship displays more ensigns than a dressed ship
4. A full-dressed ship displays a rainbow of signal flags; a dressed ship does not

12-33. Ships are dressed and the ensign is hauled down from the masthead at what time and on what occasion?

1. Simultaneously with morning and evening colors
2. At 0800 and when getting under way
3. At 0800 and at sunrise
4. At 0800 and on official visits

- 12-34. One naval ship is dressed in honor of a foreign nation and another is dressed for a national holiday. What is the principal difference?
1. The ship dressed for the national holiday has a rainbow of signal flags
 2. The ship dressed in honor of a foreign nation has a rainbow of colors
 3. The ship dressed for the national holiday does not fly an ensign at the mainmast
 4. The ship dressed in honor of a foreign nation flies the ensign of that nation from the mainmast

- 12-35. When required, which ensigns should you half-mast during full-dress ship?
1. All those displayed
 2. Those displayed from the mastheads
 3. Only the one displayed at the main masthead
 4. Only the one displayed at the flagstaff

- 12-36. At what time should you hoist PREP for morning colors?
1. 0740
 2. 0745
 3. 0750
 4. 0755

- 12-37. What does a single blast from a whistle during the colors ceremonies indicate?
1. CARRY ON
 2. ATTENTION
 3. COLORS WILL BE EXECUTED IN 5 MINUTES
 4. COLORS HAS BEEN EXECUTED

- 12-38. A flag officer making an official visit is embarked in a boat displaying the ensign aft. What flag is displayed in the bow?
1. Union jack
 2. Commission pennant
 3. Personal flag
 4. Miniature flag

- 12-39. A flag officer making an unofficial visit is embarked in a boat displaying an ensign aft. What flag is displayed near the coxswain?
1. Union jack
 2. Commission pennant
 3. Personal flag
 4. Miniature flag

- 12-40. What bow marking indicates the commanding officer is on board?
1. Arrow
 2. Acorn
 3. Miniature flag
 4. Stars corresponding to rank

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 12-41 THROUGH 12-44, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE APPROPRIATE BOAT HAIL FOR THE INDIVIDUAL LISTED IN COLUMN A.

	<u>A. OFFICIAL</u>	<u>B. BOAT HAIL</u>
12-41. Vice President		1. NAVAL OPERATIONS
12-42. Enlisted		2. NO, NO
12-43. Warrant officer		3. UNITED STATES
12-44. CNO		4. HELLO

-
- 12-45. A boat passing your ship is carrying a vice admiral on an official visit. The ensign on the stern is topped with a halberd. What will be the flagstaff topping for the personal flag on the bow?

1. Star
2. Spearhead
3. Battle ax
4. Halberd

- 12-46. Honors will not be rendered between U. S. Naval vessels and vessels of the U. S. Coast Guard.

1. True
2. False

12-47. You are overtaking a Navy ship that is not flying a distinctive mark. To determine who will initiate passing honors, you should use what publication?

1. NTP 4
2. NTP 13
3. DNC
4. The fleet lineal list

12-48. A boat showing the personal flag of a naval officer nears your ship. You should sound attention when the boat comes within how many yards of your ship?

1. 400
2. 600
3. 800
4. 900

12-49. Assuming your commanding officer is junior, when should you sound ATTENTION when meeting another ship heading in the opposite direction?

1. When the bow of your ship is abreast the bridge of the other ship
2. When the bow of your ship passes the bow of the other ship
3. When the bridge of your ship is abreast the bridge of the other ship
4. When the bow of your ship is 400 yards from the bow of the other ship

12-50. You sound one blast on the whistle to signify ATTENTION TO STARBOARD. How many blasts should you sound to terminate the hand salute?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

12-51. Manning the rails is part of the passing honors rendered to which of the following officials?

1. President only
2. President and Vice President only
3. President and Secretary of State only
4. President, Vice President, and Secretary of State

12-52. When the Secretary of the Navy is in a passing boat rather than a passing ship, how do passing honors differ?

1. The Admiral's March is played instead of the National Anthem
2. The band plays ruffles and flourishes
3. The crew musters at quarters
4. Only the officer of the deck salutes

12-53. Passing honors may be rendered after sunset when international courtesy requires such action.

1. True
2. False

12-54. Side honors are normally dispensed with on which of the following occasions?

1. The crew is at mess
2. Command is being changed
3. A scheduled visit from an inspection team
4. A civil officer begins an official visit to the ship

QUESTIONS 12-55 THROUGH 12-58 PERTAIN TO HONORS FOR OFFICIAL VISITS.

12-55. When should you break the dignitary's flag when honors include a gun salute?

1. When his/her boat or vehicle has been sighted
2. When his/her boat or vehicle comes alongside
3. On the last gun
4. On the first gun

12-56. When should the piping of the side begin?

1. When the dignitary's boat or vehicle is sighted
2. When the dignitary's boat or vehicle comes alongside
3. On the last gun of the gun salute
4. On the first gun of the gun salute

12-57. When a dignitary is departing and if a gun salute is to be fired, when should you haul down the dignitary flag?

1. As the dignitary arrives on the quarterdeck
2. At the start of the call
3. At the first gun
4. At the last gun

12-58. What action should you take with regard to the commission pennant when the flag of a civilian official is hoisted during a visit?

1. Haul it down
2. Shift it to the fore truck
3. Shift it to the after truck
4. Shift it to the starboard yardarm

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 12-59 AND 12-60, REFER TO THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: ADMIRAL SEAMAN IS RELIEVING ADMIRAL BOAT OF COMMAND OF THE SIXTH FLEET.

12-59. As the Signaller in charge of rendering honors for the occasion, when should you break Admiral Seaman's flag?

1. Immediately after Admiral Seaman reads his orders to the officers and crew
2. Immediately after the gun salute for Admiral Boat is fired
3. Immediately after Admiral Boat reads his orders to the officers and crew
4. Immediately after Admiral Boat's flag is hauled down

12-60. When should you haul down Admiral Boat's flag?

1. After Admiral Seaman reads his orders to the officer and crew
2. After the gun salute for Admiral Boat is fired
3. After the piping of the side for Admiral Seaman
4. After the piping of the side for Admiral Boat

12-61. When a foreign official visits a U.S. Navy ship and he/she is entitled to a gun salute of less than 21 guns, where should the national ensign of his/her country be flown?

1. Main masthead
2. Foremast
3. Starboard yardarm
4. Port yardarm

12-62. During a United Nations peace keeping mission to France, the U.N. flag should be flown according to rules governing display of the national flag of what country or countries?

1. United States only
2. France only
3. United States and France
4. France and the country with which she is at odds

12-63. During what period is the United Nations flag ordinarily displayed at offices occupied by the United Nations?

1. 0800 to 1800
2. 0800 to sunset
3. Sunrise to 1800
4. Sunrise to sunset

12-64. A ship may NOT display a homeward-bound pennant unless it has been on an overseas tour for a period of how many months?

1. 9 months
2. 6 months
3. 3 months
4. 12 months

QUESTIONS 12-65 AND 12-66, PERTAIN TO THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: YOU HAVE BEEN TOLD TO MAKE UP A HOMEWARD-BOUND PENNANT BASED ON THE FOLLOWING DATA:

- A. Length of tour—34 months
- B. Number of officers that served on board for more than 9 months—20
- C. Number of enlisted that served on board for more than 9 months—145
- D. Length of ship—526 feet

- 12-65. How many stars should you sew into the pennant?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Five
- 12-66. How long should you make a homeward-bound pennant?
1. 24 ft
 2. 145 ft
 3. 165 ft
 4. 526 ft
- 12-67. If both the Red Cross flag and the national flag are hoisted on the same staff ashore, where should the Red Cross flag be displayed in relation to the national flag?
1. On the same halyard, above the national flag
 2. On the same halyard, below the national flag
 3. On the same halyard, at the same level as the national flag
 4. On a separate halyard
- 12-68. Aboard ship, what flag may be flown above the ensign?
1. Red Cross flag
 2. Church pennant
 3. Union jack
 4. United Nations flag

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 12-69 AND 12-70, ASSUME THAT THE FLAGSTAFF ABOARD YOUR SHIP IS FITTED WITH TWO HALYARDS.

- 12-69. If the ensign is at half-mast, to what position must the church pennant be hoisted?
1. Parallel with and to the right of the ensign
 2. Parallel with and to the left of the ensign
 3. Just below the ensign
 4. Just above the ensign

- 12-70. Where should your ship display the POW/MIA flag during Veterans day?
1. Outboard port yardarm
 2. Outboard starboard yardarm
 3. Inboard port yardarm
 4. Inboard starboard yardarm
- 12-71. When displaying more than one award pennant, in what order should you hoist them?
1. At the commanding officer's discretion
 2. In the order received
 3. By seniority
 4. Alphabetically

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 12-72 THROUGH 12-75, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE SUBSTITUTE THAT INDICATES THAT THE INDIVIDUAL IN COLUMN A IS NOT ABOARD SHIP.

	<u>A. INDIVIDUAL</u>	<u>B. SUBSTITUTE</u>
12-72. Commanding officer		1. FIRST
12-73. Civil official		2. SECOND
12-74. Unit commander		3. THIRD
12-75. Chief of staff		4. FOURTH

ASSIGNMENT 13

Textbook Assignment: "Security," "Amphibious Duties," and "Aircraft and Ship Identification"; chapters 11, 12, and 13; pages 11-1 through 13-25.

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|---|--|
| <p>13-1. Within a command, who is the main advisor on information and personnel security?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executive officer 2. Commanding officer 3. Top Secret control officer 4. Security manager | <p>13-8. Which of the following markings is NOT required for original classified material?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Declassification date 2. Downgrading instructions 3. Overall classification 4. Date material was received |
| <p>13-2. What instruction should you use to find the duties of the security manager?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OPNAVINST 1500.1 2. OPNAVINST 4790.4 3. OPNAVINST 5510.1 4. SECNAVINST 5212.5 | <p>13-9. Where are the basic security markings found on a publication?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On the back page 2. On every page 3. On the front of the publication 4. In the table of contents |
| <p>13-3. Knowledge or possession of classified defense information is permitted only to persons whose official duties require access to that information (need to know).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False | <p>13-10. Which of the following pages of a document is/are required to be marked with the overall classification?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cover page 2. Title page 3. First page 4. All of the above |
| <p>13-4. Material bearing which of the following security markings requires the least security protection?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Top Secret 2. Secret 3. Confidential 4. Unclassified | <p>13-11. The initial determination as to whether or not an individual receives a security clearance is based on a personal security investigation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True 2. False |

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 13-5 THROUGH 13-7, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY THAT CORRESPONDS WITH THE POSSIBLE RESULT OF COMPROMISE IN COLUMN A.

<u>A. RESULT</u>	<u>B. CATEGORY</u>
13-5. Serious damage	1. Top Secret
13-6. Grave damage	2. Secret
13-7. Identifiable damage	3. Confidential

- 13-12. What type of investigation is used to develop information as to whether the access to classified information by the person being investigated is clearly consistent with the interest of national security?
1. National Agency Check
 2. Background Investigation
 3. Special Background Investigation
 4. Personal security investigation

- 13-13. An interim clearance is effective for a total of how many months, excluding the extension?
1. 5
 2. 6
 3. 7
 4. 8
- 13-14. You may store valuables, such as money and jewels, in the same container used to safeguard classified material.
1. True
 2. False
- 13-15. Aboard ship, what type of material can NOT be stored in a lock-bar cabinet?
1. Top Secret
 2. Secret
 3. Confidential
 4. Unclassified
- 13-16. Aboard ship, a strongroom with surrounding areas locked, alarmed, and access to the area patrolled by U.S. personnel, may be used to store Top Secret material.
1. True
 2. False
- 13-17. What instructions should you use to select security equipment from the National Supply Schedule?
1. OPNAVINST 4790.4
 2. OPNAVINST 5510.1
 3. SECNAVINST 5212.5
 4. SECNAVINST 10463.1
- 13-18. What form should be maintained for each security container used to store classified material?
1. OPNAV 700
 2. OPNAV 701
 3. OPNAV 5510/21
 4. OPNAV 5550/21
- 13-19. As a minimum, the combination to a security container must be changed at least how often?
1. Every 10 months
 2. Every 12 months
 3. Every 18 months
 4. Every 24 months
- 13-20. When safe combinations are selected, numbers such as birth dates and social security numbers should be used.
1. True
 2. False
- 13-21. Your vault contains Top Secret material. What should be the classification of the combination?
1. Top Secret
 2. Secret
 3. Confidential
 4. Unclassified
- 13-22. What is the standard cover sheet for a Confidential message?
1. OPNAV Form 702
 2. OPNAV Form 703
 3. OPNAV Form 704
 4. OPNAV Form 705
- 13-23. What forms should be used at the end of each working day to ensure that all classified material is stowed properly?
1. OPNAV Forms 700 and 701
 2. OPNAV Forms 701 and 702
 3. OPNAV Forms 702 and 703
 4. OPNAV Forms 703 and 704
- 13-24. The register should be retained a total of how many years after the Top Secret document has been transferred, downgraded, or destroyed?
1. 1 yr
 2. 2 yr
 3. 3 yr
 4. 5 yr

- 13-25. What form should you use to record the destruction of Top Secret material?
1. OPNAV Form 5510/12
 2. OPNAV Form 5510/21
 3. OPNAV Form 5511/12
 4. OPNAV Form 5511/21
- 13-26. Secret material will fall into what emergency-destruction priority class?
1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4
- 13-27. What is the time requirement for the destruction of priority material aboard a ship?
1. 10 min
 2. 20 min
 3. 30 min
 4. 40 min
- 13-28. In at least how many fathoms of water should you be to jettison material overboard?
1. 100
 2. 500
 3. 750
 4. 1,000

QUESTIONS 13-29 THROUGH 13-55 PERTAIN TO AMPHIBIOUS DUTIES.

- 13-29. What publication should you use for complete details on all amphibious signals and instructions?
1. ATP 1, Vol. I
 2. ATP 1, Vol. II
 3. NWP 22-3
 4. PUB 102
- 13-30. What amphibious ship embarks, transports, and lands troops and their equipment by helicopters or landing craft from other ships?
1. LCC
 2. LCAC
 3. LPH
 4. LPD
- 13-31. What amphibious ship combines many of the operational capabilities of other amphibious ships?
1. LPD
 2. LST
 3. LHA
 4. LPH
- 13-32. Where are the on-call circles located in the ship's assembly area?
1. Midship
 2. Port bow
 3. Starboard bow
 4. Astern
- 13-33. What is the lane called that extends seaward from the landing beach to the line of departure?
1. Approach lane
 2. Boat lane
 3. Control lane
 4. Assembly lane
- 13-34. What is the maximum number of debarkation stations allowed on the port side of a ship?
1. Five
 2. Six
 3. Seven
 4. Four
- 13-35. What signal should you hoist to call an LCU to station 3?
1. Flag L over white flag on the port yardarm
 2. Flag L over white flag on the starboard yardarm
 3. Flag U over white flag on the port yardarm
 4. Flag U over white flag on the starboard yardarm
- 13-36. What signal should you hoist to call two LVTs into the well deck?
1. Flag T over flag WHISKEY
 2. Flag T over flag T over flag WHISKEY
 3. Flag 2T over flag WHISKEY
 4. Flag WHISKEY over flag T

- 13-37. What individual is designated by the Commander, Amphibious Task Force for the overall coordination of the waterborne assault?
1. Primary control officer
 2. Secondary control officer
 3. Boat group commander
 4. Central control officer
- 13-38. What individual is embarked in an LCPL that is displaying the ZERO flag over the beach flag?
1. Boat group commander
 2. Boat wave commander
 3. Wave guide officer
 4. Secondary control officer
- 13-39. What individual takes station ahead of the wave and leads them to the line of departure?
1. Wave guide officer
 2. Boat group commander
 3. Boat wave commander
 4. Assistant boat group commander
- 13-40. Marker lights should be visible for at least how many yards?
1. 500
 2. 700
 3. 1,000
 4. 2,000
- 13-41. What wave light signal is used to identify the central control ship?
1. A blinking green light
 2. Two vertical blinking white lights
 3. Three vertical blinking red lights
 4. Two vertical white lights
- 13-42. What does the signal 6-4 on a boat team paddle indicate?
1. Position 6, wave 4
 2. Position 4, wave 6
 3. Wave 6, position 4
 4. Wave 4, position 6
- 13-43. What is the nighttime cargo identification signal for bulk cargo?
1. One steady green light
 2. Two steady red lights
 3. One steady red light
 4. One steady amber light
- 13-44. What signal should you hoist to indicate to wave 5 that he has a 2-minute standby?
1. Five flag closed up
 2. Five flag hauled down
 3. Five flag at the dip
 4. Five flag over blue flag
- 13-45. Boat waves proceed to battle speed at what distance from the beach?
1. 1,000 yd
 2. 2,000 yd
 3. 3,000 yd
 4. 4,000 yd
- 13-46. Grid posits are transmitted every minute from the rendezvous area. If no action is required, the grid posit should be transmitted continually until the wave is what distance from the beach?
1. 100 yd
 2. 200 yd
 3. 300 yd
 4. 400 yd
- 13-47. When the wave commander fails to receipt for orders by radio, the primary control ship will continue to transmit the orders and request visual acknowledgement.
1. True
 2. False
- 13-48. What is the normal procedure for calling wave 3 by flashing light?
1. The wave color and the number
 2. The number 3 only
 3. The boat line and the number
 4. The grid posit position and the number

13-49. What group should you send to order your wave to slow down?

1. RR
2. SS
3. TT
4. VV

13-50. What signal should you send to order a boat to vector 30° to the left?

1. 3L
2. L3
3. VL3
4. V3L

13-51. Using the information "Wave 5 grid posit is in the right portion of the boat lane 1,700 yards from the beach at time 15 and is to slow down," what signal should you send?

1. 5GPR17T15
2. 5GPR17T15SS
3. 5GPR17T15TT
4. 5GP1715TT

13-52. What signal is sent to the control ship upon touchdown of the first boat of each wave?

1. TD TD TD
2. SS SS SS
3. DDD
4. TTT

QUESTIONS 13-53 THROUGH 13-55 PERTAIN TO QUIET LANDING PROCEDURES.

13-53. What group should you send to indicate to wave 4 to vector left 20° and make 6 knots?

1. 4VL26
2. 4VLL6
3. 4LL6
4. LL46

13-54. What group should you send to indicate to wave 1 to vector left 10° and make battle speed?

1. 1VLBBB
2. 1BBBLL
3. 1LBBB
4. 1L1BBB

13-55. The mission of the salvage organization is to keep boat lanes and beachheads clear of disabled craft so that movement to the beach is maintained.

1. True
2. False

QUESTIONS 13-56 THROUGH 13-60 PERTAIN TO AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION.

13-56. The widest part of the fuselage is near the center. This is a characteristic of what type of aircraft?

1. Single-engine
2. Twin-engine
3. Multiengine
4. Single-engine, propeller-driven

13-57. It is sometimes better to study an aircraft shadow rather than the aircraft itself.

1. True
2. False

13-58. The use of the fuselage for aircraft recognition is primarily restricted to what items?

1. Color only
2. Location only
3. Color and location
4. Size and shape

13-59. What is the primary recognition feature used in the identification of helicopters?

1. Rotor system and number of rotors
2. Shape
3. Size
4. Tail boom

13-60. Exact names and the designations of aircraft are very important in determining the type of aircraft.

1. True
2. False

QUESTIONS 13-61 THROUGH 13-64 PERTAIN TO
SHIP IDENTIFICATION.

- 13-61. What is the first determination you should make in the identification of a ship?
1. Size
 2. Type
 3. Naval or merchant
 4. Ship course
- 13-62. Using the information “Length 300 to 400, displacement 1,500 to 4,000 tons, a helicopter pad astern,” what ship is identified?
1. Destroyer
 2. Frigate
 3. Hydrofoil
 4. Cruiser
- 13-63. Which of the following features would be an aid in the identification of an auxiliary ship?
1. Heavy armament forward
 2. Cranes and booms on deck
 3. Aircraft on deck
 4. Open deck areas forward
- 13-64. What type of ship is the most elusive of all naval vessels?
1. A destroyer
 2. A hydrofoil
 3. A cruiser
 4. A submarine
- 13-65. What is the primary factor in determining the class of submarine?
1. Length
 2. Sail configuration
 3. Bow profile
 4. Hull profile
- 13-66. What sail placement coding should you give a submarine if the sail is centered slightly aft of the hull midpoint?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 13-67. What bow profile coding should you give a submarine if the bow shows a rounded and raked appearance?
1. Five
 2. Six
 3. Seven
 4. Four
- 13-68. What type of submarine usually maintains constant patrol that places her long-range, surface-to-surface missiles within range of her intended target?
1. SS
 2. SSG
 3. SSGN
 4. SSBN
- 13-69. In appearance group three, the hull type “raised 1-3” is represented by what number?
1. 11
 2. 43
 3. 45
 4. 53
- 13-70. Usually, the raised portion of a hull is how many meters?
1. 1 to 2
 2. 2 to 3
 3. 3 to 4
 4. 4 to 5
- 13-71. In the sequence of uprights coding, the letter H has what meaning?
1. Funnel
 2. King post
 3. Hallen
 4. Gantry
- 13-72. In the coding of uprights, how should you code the letters KMCF?
1. King post, mast, crane, fan
 2. King post, main, crane, funnel
 3. King post, mast, crane, funnel
 4. King post, mast, crow’s mast, funnel

13-73. When two cranes are mounted on the same pedestal, but are arranged fore and aft, they are coded as one crane.

1. True
2. False

13-74. What bow design should you give a merchant ship whose bow angles vary greatly?

1. Maier
2. Vertical
3. Straight plumb
4. Raking

13-75. What stern design should you give a merchant ship whose stern is butted and straight, rounding only at the bottom?

1. Spoon
2. Cruiser
3. Counter
4. Round

STUDENT COMMENT SHEET

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NOTE: IF YOU HAVE NO COMMENTS, YOU DO NOT HAVE TO SUBMIT THIS FORM.

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INTERNET: _____

To: COMMANDING OFFICER
NETPMSA CODE N312
6490 SAUFLEY FIELD RD
PENSACOLA FL 32509-5237

Subj: NRTC SIGNALMAN 3 & 2, NAVEDTRA 72104-A

1. The following comments are hereby submitted:

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

**COMMANDING OFFICER
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PENSACOLA FL 32509-5237**

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

**COMMANDING OFFICER
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TITLE _____ NAVEDTRA _____

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____
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SCORE

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